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U.S. STRATEGIC PLANNING, WEAPONRY VIEWED

IZVESTIYA on Strategic Triad

LD181844 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- "The Pentagon makes rapid 'progress' in driving the globe away from detente towards cold war and secretly preparing a hot war -- this time a nuclear missle war," IZVESTIYA writes tonight. The newspaper notes that after American strategist talked about "one and a half wars" in the seventies, they now appear to have concentrated on the concept of a "global approach" envisaging at least five wars -- in Europe, the Persian Gulf, South East Asia, Africa and Central America, including the Caribbean. "It is this understanding of progress that dictates Washington's foreign policy, which is a course on open use of force in international relations and unprecedented arms race." "as for the main direction of this race (production of strategic nuclear missile weapons), there are increasingly overt efforts to create new systems in order to deal a 'preventive strike' at the enemy," the article stresses. "In other words, the concept of a victorious nuclear war is under implementation. The programme of radical modernisation of the so-called strategic triad serves this insane but most dangerous purpose."

IZVESTIYA points out that "the basic components of the programme are production and deployment of 100 new strategic bombers B-1 worth 20 to 25 billion dollars, creation of 150 'invisible' bombers worth 22 billion dollars, deployment of ballistic missile system S-4 based on Trident submarines and development of a more powerful and precise rocket D-5. The total worth of the sea-based strategic missiles programme is over 30 billion dollars. It is closely connected with the plan of deploying several hundred Cruise missiles on submarines and general-purpose ships. Finally, there is also a modernised plan of deploying new intercontinental ballistic missiles MX."

"The programme of radical modernisation of the strategic triad," the article says, "is the most expensive and most dangerous one." Its implementation may not only "undermine the already extremely complicated process of elaborating and setting up an effective mechanism to limit strategic armaments and a control system," but can also "lower further the threshold of nuclear war, that is, increase its probability."

Bogachev on Trident Missile

LD181242 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Trident: A Threat to Stability" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- On January 18 the new U.S. Ohio submarine launched the Trident-1 missile. It was launched when the submarine was submerged off the Florida coast, covered 4,000 miles (7,200 kilometres) in less than 40 minutes and "hit the target" in the South Atlantic.

The Pentagon is basing its far-reaching aggressive plans on the deployment of the new "Trident-Ohio" missile-submarine complex. It is a component of Washington's recently adopted course of achieving "naval superiority over the Soviet Union." Admiral Thomas Hayward, chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, said in late December that the American Navy should be a guarantee of the U.S. capability to win an armed conflict with the Russians.

The Pentagon is known to have plans to equip within the next few years the U.S. Navy with high precision Trident-2 missiles, which are also known as SLBM D-5's. The purpose of these missiles, according to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, is to deliver strikes against "hard-core missile silos," that is, to deliver the first crippling strike.

The well-known U.S. military expert Thomas Downy has admitted that the so-called counter-force potential, which is the ability to deliver pinpoint strikes at strategic enemy targets, is only essential to a country planning aggression. The official document of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the statement on the impact of military programmes on arms cont.ol in the 1982 fiscal year, explicitly points out that the deployment of submarine-launched Trident-2 missiles by the United States may destabilise the strategic situation.

By deploying a new nuclear missiles complex capable of delivering precision strikes at targets from close quarters, that is, from the coastal waters of target countries, the Pentagon is violating the principle of maintaining stability, which consists, as a recent report to the U.S. Congress pointed out, in the maintenance for the longest time possible of conditions under which both sides have a diminishing inclination for reciprocal military build-ups.

The adoption by the United States of the Soviet proposals on limiting the deployment of new submarines, the Ohio in the USA and a similar one in the USSR, and on prohibiting the modernisation of the existing ballistic missiles carried by those submarines or the development of new SLBM's, would facilitate the stabilisation of the military and political situation about which Washington is fond of talking. These Soviet proposals, as everyone knows, have been declined by the U.S. administration.

"As a result, the United States has built the new Ohio submarine armed with Trident-1 missiles, while an ananalogous system, the Typhoon, was built in our country. So, who has stood to gain?" Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Washington is actually going back on its assurances that the main function of the U.S. Armed Forces, including the Navy, is to be a "deterrent" against the potential adversary and openly proclaiming the course of building up a potential ensuring victory in nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on B-1 Bomber

PM151341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Col Engr P. Agafonov article under the rubric "We Answer Reader's Requests:" "Who Needs the B-1 Bomber, and Why"]

[Text] After a short break, the foreign press has once again started talking about the B-1. What are the main characteristics of this plane and what role is assigned to it in the Pentagon's plans? [signed] Yu. Anatolenko, Kiev.

It is hard to find any U.S. military adventure, big or small, in which air forces have not participated. In the aggressive wars in Korea and Indochina, in intervention against Cuba and other Caribbean and Central American countries, in the abortive act of subversive provocation in Iran -- everywhere, American aircraft have been assigned far from the least important role. The creation of the B-1 strategic bomber is also among the Pentagon's adventurist designs.

The story goes back a long way. In 1977 a placard could be seen at antiwar demonstrations in the United States: "After 4 years of struggle the American people have stopped the commencement of the manufacturing of the B-1 bomber." True, in 1977 the then-U.S. president, Carter, decided to abstain, as he declared, from plans for the production of the new strategic bomber. But these words did not distress the main contractors: Rockwell International, General Electric and Boeing. Despite the president's statement, the flight tests and final development of four experimental models of the B-1 continued so as to ensure "the necessary technical base in the unlikely event" of complication arising in the development of cheaper systems.

What is the B-1 really like? What are its special features?

The B-1 plane was created to replace the obsolete subsonic B-52 bomber in accordance with the concept of the need to have triad strategic assault forces consisting of long-range ballistic missiles, nuclear submarines armed with medium-range ballistic missiles and strategic bombers. The main purpose of the B-1 plan is to use nuclear weapons to hit strategic targets -- particularly mobile targets -- against which long-range and medium-range ballistic missiles are ineffective.

According to the plan, the B-1 must have a long flight range and the ability to use guided missiles to hit targets covered by air defense facilities and actively defend itself against fighter-interceptors and antiaircraft guided missiles. It is envisaged that the plane will be able to carry 2.5 times the operational load of the B-52 while its range, with a combined flight pattern of cruising and supersonic speeds at high altitude and subsonic speeds at low altitude, will be approximately 10,000 km. The maximum flight range at subsonic speeds with one inflight refuelling is around 16,000 km.

The Pentagon wanted the new bomber to surpass its predecessors in terms of combat characteristics and to have considerably greater viability on the ground and in the air. They believe the plane will be able to negotiate an air defense system by flying at a high subsonic speed (up to mach 0.920 at a low altitude (15-300 meters) and at supersonic speed (mach 2.0-2.2) at high altitude. Foreign observers believe that the plane's ability to negotiate an air defense system will also be ensured by its maneuverability, low radar profile (several times less than that of the B-52 bomber), weak infrared radiation -- which is achieved by the design of the nozzles and the siting of the engines in pods -- and also the presence on board the aircraft of weapons and electronic countermeasures for destroying, suppressing and disorienting enemy radar facilities, fighters, antiaircraft guided missiles and artillery.

In configuration the B-1 is a four-engined monoplane with a low-set variable geometry wing (angle of sweep from 15 degrees to 67.5 degrees), a mid-set tail unit, additional control surfaces in front of the cockpit and a tricycle undercarriage. The bomber's power unit consists of four turbofar jet engines sited beneath the central section of the wing with an afterburn thrust of 13,600 kg each. The machine's maximum takeoff weight is about 180 tons.

For mounting weapons, the B-1 plane has three weapons bays in the fuselage and four suspension points under the wing center section. Each bay is equipped with carriers for guided missiles and bombs with a total weight of 9-10 tons. The weight of the plane's operational load totals 25-35 tons, or 45 tons in the overload version.

The B-1's main offensive weapon firepower consists of strategic guided missiles and bombs with nuclear warheads. The maximum range of the missiles is 185-320 km. The arms guidance system provides for the use of conventional bombs with laser and television guidance systems. Also to be on board is the AGM-86A Scad antiradar guided decoy missile, intended to obstruct air defense systems. Its range is 800-1600 km and the size of the nuclear warhead is 0.05 megatons. The plane can carry up to 30 such missiles.

The plane's radioelectronic equipment includes active and passive electronic countermeasure systems and electronic reconnaissance facilities, radar systems for surveillance of the aft and side hemispheres, electrooptical sensors and infrared electronic countermeasure systems.

One more figure. The cost of building just one B-1 is more than $100 million. It is not hard to guess why the U.S. military-industrial complex is displaying such undisguised interest in these planes.

What made ex-President Carter adopt the 30 June 1977 decision not to sanction series production of strategic bombers? Public protests? The taxpayers' dissatisfaction? No. The president indicated as the basic reasons for this decision the great achievements in the development and testing of guided cruise missiles, which are an effective weapon system in themselves. Moreover, Carter noted that the so-called triad of nuclear forces, consisting of land-based ballistic missiles, ballistic missiles mounted on submarines and B-52 planes with cruise missiles, will be sufficient to ensure U.S. nuclear might.

Yet the B-1 lives on. In April 1981 the program of flight tests for the plane ended, its first flight having been on 23 December 1974. The 4 experimental models have flown a total of 1,985 hours on 247 flights. Their development, construction and testing cost American taxpayers $6 billion.

The Pentagon is now pinning its hopes on the 5-year plan for the modernization of the "nuclear deterrence" forces adopted by President Reagan, under which 100 B-1B strategic bombers, build on the basis of the B-1 plane, are to be purchased. The cost of this program is estimated at $19-20 billion. In October 1981 the Rockwell firm and a number of subcontracting firms associated with it received contracts worth a total of $54.9 million for preliminary work on further developing the experimental models of these planes.

For the B-1B bomber, it is proposed to use the body of the B-1 plane with certain modifications in the design to ensure a greater takeoff weight. Substantial changes will be made to the sets of offensive and defensive radioelectronic equipment. In addition the possibility of installing the new ALCM Cruise missiles on the B-1B is envisaged.

The production of the 100 B-1B planes which it is planned to purchase is to be carried out at the fastest possible rate -- 4 planes a month, a rate which will be achieved after the production of 23 machines. The adoption of all 100 planes should be completed by 1988.

The U.S. ruling circles recently took one more dangerous step along the path of whipping up the nuclear arms race: The American Senate approved the government plan for the development and production of the new strategic bomber, appropriating $2.43 billion for these purposes in the current fiscal year.

The Washington POST newspaper describes the B-1 as the most noteworthy element in Reagan's strategic arms program. Gen Lew Allen, Air Force chief of staff, regards the new strategic bomber as the "Pentagon's trump card," displaying "clear determination and firm intentions" on the part of the present administration.

All this indicates that U.S. militarist circles do not intend to renounce a further buildup in the might of the armed forces and the preparation of their air force for new military adventures.

PRAVDA Hits U.S. Cruise Missile

PM121521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 4

[N. Fedorov article: "Cruise Missiles and the Arms Race]

[Text] The limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, the lowering of the level of military confrontation, constructive negotiations, and the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation -- these are the main roads toward peace along which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are prepared to march. The USSR's new initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG are proof of a realistic, businesslike approach to the solution of the problems of disarmament. The proposals he put forward are a program for cutting back nuclear armaments in Europe, which accords with the interests of all peoples and the demands of the broad masses opposing the danger of war.

The leaders of the U.S. administration are displaying a different approach toward these problems. The United States is ever elaborating and adopting new military plans. The arms modernization program announced by President R. Reagan is aimed at the accelerated buildup of the strategic nuclear forces' combat potential. It is planned to spend almost $200 billion on these purposes in the fiscal years 1982 through 1987.

The United States is seeking the deployment of its new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. The full-scale production of the neutron weapon intended for deployment primarily in West Europe again, has been begun. The U.S. leaders do not hide the fact that they would like to tilt the prevailing balance of forces in their favor and secure for the United States and NATO military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization as a whole.

Washington's steps to attain military superiority in strategic armaments present the greatest danger to the cause of peace. One avenue for the implementation of this design is the mass production of strategic cruise missiles of every type -- ground-launched, sea-launched and air-launched.

What are the cruise missiles on which Washington is pinning such great hopes?

Let us say, frankly, that they are an extraordinarily dangerous weapon, not a defensive but an aggressive weapon. In the estimation of U.S. military men, the cruise missiles have a combat potential which could have great impact on modes of warfare. The U.S. secretary of the Air Force has called the decision to deploy the cruise missiles "a significant landmark in the history of strategic deterrence," which will have a substantial effect on the strategic balance.

Cruise missiles are unmanned guided vehicles for delivering nuclear projectiles with a yield of 150-200 kilotons (approximately 10 times the yield of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima) over a range of up to 3,000 km. Thanks to a special guidance system they can strike even small-scale defended targets with great accuracy. Launched from aircraft, submarines or surface ships or from launchers on the ground, these missiles can reach their target at an altitude as low as 60 meters, skirting round natural obstacles, which makes their detection and destruction by air defense facilities more difficult.

Under the program for the modernization of U.S. strategic forces it is planned to convert existing B-52 bombers so that they may be equipped with long-range cruise missiles. In addition, it is intended to use the new B-1 strategic bomber as a carrier. In the very near future it is planned to produce about 4,000 air-launched cruise missiles and by the nineties -- about 7,000 missiles. The U.S. Navy intends to have up to 1,000 cruise missiles. The press has reported that in addition to submarines it is planned to equip surface ships, including the demothballed battleships New Jersey and Iowa, with the cruise missiles.

In 1983, the United States intends to begin to deploy hundreds of ground-launched cruise missiles on the territories of its NATO allies in West Europe. These missiles, targeted on the Soviet Union, together with the Pershing II ballistic missiles, should, according to Washington's plan, comprise the foundation of a "Eurostrategic nuclear potential." They are designed to secure an advantage to the United States, an advantage in the sense that, deployed close to the socialist countries' borders, they would substantially alter the overall situation both in Europe and in the world as a whole. Washington is clinging to these plans despite protests from the European peoples and the entire world public. However, public opinion, including in the United States itself, is becoming increasingly clearly aware of the danger which the implementation of these militarist designs would entail. Why does the United States attach such significance to the cruise missiles in particular? Not least because this strategic weapon is not held in check by any arms control measures whether from the viewpoint of their limitation or from the viewpoint of verification, by the other side's national technical means, of the implementation of possible future accords.

While issuing demagogic statements about its support for "arms control," the U.S. administration is essentially undermining it. Secretary of State A. Haig, for instance, frankly states that "arms control should supplement military programs." However, since these programs, which also include the cruise missiles, are designed to ensure military superiority over the USSR, it is reasonable to ask: Surely a sharp buildup of these very armaments cannot help to facilitiate talks or establish arms control? Is it not absurd to spend money on the mass production of cruise missiles in order then to abandon them? The United States' unilateral actions in deploying cruise missiles can only be assessed as an attempt at any price to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium in its own favor.

Despite the Vladivostok accord reached in 1974, the U.S. side even in the past has frequently tried to forswear the limitation of cruise missiles. As for the Soviet Union, guided by the desire to close off the channels for a further strategic arms race and proceeding from the principles of the sides' parity and euqal security, it has resolutely advocated that cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km should be limited like other types of strategic armaments. The United States also had to agree with this, acknowledging that cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km are strategic armaments.

Air-launched cruise missiles were included in the SALT II treaty. The treaty limited the number of cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km on heavy bombers and the bombers themselves were equated with MIR's. The question of ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles was resolved on a temporary basis. The deploymemt of such missiles was forbidden by the Protocol to the SALT II treaty which was to operate through 31 December 1981. The joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the principles and main subsequent talks enshrined the sides' agreement to examine in the future the question of ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles in order to achieve its definitive solution. These accords were viewed as forming a single entity with the treaty and were taken into account in agreeing on the quantitative ceilings for strategic carriers.

Refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty and ignoring the other accords and commitments it had adopted, the United States has in fact brought matters to the point where it will begin as early as 1982 to deploy ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. According to U.S. press reports it is planned to produce about 13,000 missiles of various types and functions and up to 40 percent of these will have nuclear warheads.

Strategic cruise missiles are a serious factor enhancing the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Their massive deployment with nuclear and nonnuclear warheads and their use for tactical, operational or strategic purposes would lead to the blurring of the borders between strategic and tactical weapons and would help the lowering of the "nuclear threshold" and the growth of the risk of a nuclear conflict.

The United States' deployment of cruise missiles is fraught with the danger that it will push other countries into creating or acquiring these weapons. For instance, it is well known that West German and U.S. firms are working on a joint project for an air-launched and ground-launched cruise missile. Britain and France are undertaking the independent development of similar weapons. The possibility of ther camouflage, secret redeployment, stockpiling and utilization together with strategic armaments like ICBM's and SLBM's makes cruise missiles a dangerous means of destabilizing the internatonal situation.

Resolutely opposing the arms race, the Soviet Union urges the United States to conduct negotiations on all aspects of the disarmament problem -- constructive, honest negotiations based on parity and equal security.

We have no type of armaments, L.I. Brezhnev said in Bonn, with which we could not part without regret provided, of course, that this is done on a reciprocal basis. This is not rhetoric, We are prepared to back up every word with deeds, to translate it into the language of specific commitments, whether at the talks in Geneva or Vienna or anywhere else.

The Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone. It is not pursuing the goal of becoming stronger than everyone. But it would be naive to say the least to view the USSR's love of peace and its desire to limit and reduce any types of armaments as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will find a fitting response to any challenge. And an effective response. The forces and might of the USSR and all the socialist community countries are sufficient to repell any aggression. They will never allow the other side to create military superiority over them.

However, a spirit of rivalry in the production of the instruments of death is alien to the Soviet land. The Soviet Union has long and sincerely been proposing to the United States that they agree on specific restrictions on strategic armaments. Including the mutual renunciation of the production and deployment of cruise missiles, thus sparing the world from a new spiral of the arms race. It is up to Washington. If it prefers, in contravention of the accords, to open up a new channel of the strategic arms race, then the entire responsibility for the further buildup of the threat to international security will rest with the United States.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticism

PM141727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Maj Gen Engr Yu. Chaplygin article: "Seeking To Disrupt Strategic Equilibium: United States Is Pressing on With the Production and Deployment of Cruise Milliles"]

[Text] The limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments accord with the fundamental vital interests of all peoples of our planet. The solution of this problem would make it possible to reduce the threat of nuclear war and strengthen international security. It is for precisely this reason that the world public welcomed with satisfaction the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and hopefully awaits a resumption of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USSR and the United States.

However, the United States, steering a course toward attaining military superiority over the USSR, has embarked on an unprecedented buildup of the might of its armed forces and primarily of its strategic armaments. The United States is rapidly implementing plans for the creation and deployment of MX intercontinental strategic missiles, submarines with Trident ballistic missiles, new types of strategic bombers, long-range cruise missiles and various types of weapons of mass destruction.

In the SALT process the United States recognized that cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km are strategic armaments. Air-launched cruise missiles were included in the SALT II treaty (the number of missiles on heavy bombers was limited, and the bombers themselves counted toward the level of MIRVED delivery vehicles). The Protocol to the treaty, valid through 31 December 1981, provided on a temporary basis for limitations on ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. In the joint declaration on the principles and main avenues for subsequent talks the sides pledged to examine in the future the question of ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles with a view to definitively solving it.

Now, however, ignoring these undertakings, the United States is unilaterally deciding to deploy ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles. The Pentagon plans to deploy sea-launched cruise missiles on submarines and on surface ships -- destroyers, cruisers and even two old battleships which are to be taken out of mothballs and converted for the purpose. As for ground-launched cruise missiles, it is planned to deploy launchers. Each for four missiles, on the territory of a number of West European countries close to the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

According to the December (1979) NATO decision, it is planned to have 464 such missiles. They are to constitute the majority of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe targeted on the USSR. In all, the U.S. press has reported, over the next decade Washington plans to adopt up to 13,000 cruise missiles with different launching modes and functions.

What is the danger of these plans of the transatlantic politicians and strategists? To see this, we must bear the following in mind.

First of all, it should be pointed out that about 40 percent of the total number of cruise missiles will be fitted with nuclear warheads. The yield of each warhead is 150-200 kilotons -- 10 times the yield of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Possessing a long range (up to 3,000 km) and great accuracy, cruise missiles can strike any targets, even small defended ones, deep inside enemy territory. Consequently they can be used to strike targets which have until now been targets for other strategic weapons, thus releasing some of the latter weapons to resolve additional tasks.

The Western military press further notes that as a result of their negligible radar image, low flight altitude (as little as 60 meters) and their use of accidents of the terrain to conceal their approach to a target, it is hard to detect these missiles with air defense facilities. In addition externally indistinguishable cruise missiles can carry either a conventional or a nucler warhead. Therefore, the side under attack cannot ascertain what kind of warhead is carried by a missile in flight and must proceed from the worst-case possibility, with all ensuing consequences.

U.S. strategists calculate that even during a nonnucler war they could destroy part of the USSR's strategic potential by using the cruise missiles' great accuracy. Thus in adopting and deploying the cruise missiles the United States is trying to disrupt the prevailing approximate strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States. Even the leaders of the present Washington administration are forced from time to time to admit that this equilibrium does objectively exist. "I should like to stress that in a very important sphere -- strategic nuclear forces -- approximate parity is maintained between our two sides," U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said in June 1981, for instance.

The U.S. cruise missiles' danger to international peace also lies in the fact that their mass production, deployment and stockpiling could rapidly increase the likelihood of the unleashing of nuclear war. And the depiction of cruise missiles in the public eye as no more than an "innocuous" tactical weapon lowers the psychological barrier existing on the question of the use of nuclear weapons.

The fact that relatively cheap and rapid production of cruise missiles will tempt other countries to acquire them, and in large quantities at that, may also be a serious factor increasing the threat of war. These speculations are not unfounded. For instance, it is known that West German and U.S. firms are developing a joint design for an air-launched and ground-launched cruise missile. Britain and France are developing similar types of armaments independently.

The United States also proposes to use the deployment of cruise missiles to conduct subsequent talks with the USSR "from a position of strength." Hoping to obtain a strategic advantage by means of the cruise missiles, the United States, R. Reagan has said, intends to come out with a proposal for "a substantial reduction in the number of nuclear missiles. Yet the more substantially strategic armaments like ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and strategic bombers are reduced, the greater the share of cruise missiles will be in the overall U.S. strategic potential. Imagine that the sides reached an agreement to reduce ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and strategic aircraft to zero. Then the United States would still have weapons like cruise missiles capable of striking targets on USSR territory from the bases close to its borders, while the Soviet Union would have no weapons capable of reaching U.S. territory.

There should be do doubt that even an incomplete realization of U.S. plans for the deployment of cruise missiles not covered by an agreement would create objective difficulties in the path of a substantial reduction in strategic armaments. After all, a fundamental principle of talks in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction -- the principle of the sides' parity and equal security -- would be violated. This position is dangerous in itself. Since the U.S. administration's chase after the elusive specter of military superiority forces it, whenever the Soviet Union and other socialist countries open the door to disarmament talks, to strive to conduct them "from a position of strength."

All the above leads us to the conclusion that, in nurturing plans for the massive deployment of ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km, the Reagan administration is displaying total disregard for existing accords. It should be recalled that in a document as important as the "Basic Principles of the Relations Between the USSR and the United States," signed at summit level in 1972, the sides pledged "to make special efforts to limit strategic armaments." The U.S. leaders' repudiation of prior accords and violation of their own solemn statements and pledges not only cast doubt on Washington's interest in any arms limitation agreements but also undermine trust in the United States as a partner in negotiations.

The United States is thus becoming the initiator of a dangerous spiral in the race in a new type of arms -- weapons whereby it intends to achieve military superiority over the USSR. This U.S. policy is leading to the fueling of international tension and an increase in the threat of nuclear war. The world public understands this well. The movement of protest against the new U.S. missiles is growing in many West European countries. This movement is gaining increasing strength. People do not want the planet to be turned into an enormous nuclear missile arsenal which could be blown sky-high at any moment.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments is an extraordinary problem. "For our part," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "we are prepared to immediately continue relevant talks with the United States, retaining everying positive achieved in this field so far." The Soviet Union is prepared to do everything in its power to lessen the threat of nuclear war.

TASS CITES MAGAZINE ADVOCATING NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD190920 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 82

["For Setting Up Neclear-Free Zones" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- "In the nuclear age the interests of genuine security of countries call for the earliest possible setting up nuclear-free zones parallel with other steps to limit the arms race and consolidate confidence," the Soviet magazine WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA] emphasizes.

"A major condition which could facilitate the setting up of nuclear-free zones would be an understanding of nuclear powers on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where they are not deployed now. This is precisely the proposal made by the Soviet Union," the article says. In international practice there has already been a precedent of the formulation of a nuclear-free zone in international law. This is the Tlatelolco Treaty, signed by Latin American countries which, notwithstanding certain flaws, is an essential regional step to avert the nuclear threat and could set a positive example for other countries in the world in their desire to make a contribution to the cause of nuclear disarmament, the magazine points out.

The magazine emphasizes that the aggressive preparations of the NATO countries, above all, the United States threaten to undermine the factual non-nuclear status in Northern Europe. Washington's adventuristic Mediterranean policy is also fraught with a threat of involving the United States' allies into conflicts unforeseeable in their nature and scale.

American imperialism encourages the nuclear ambitions of Israel in the Middle East and of the South African racists in Africa. Jointly with China it aggravates tension on the Asian Continent. The article says that in Washington there is strong resistance to attempts by its partners in blocs to keep aloof of American nuclear preparations. Thus, the Pentagon unceremoniously and repeatedly has violated the state principle of Japan "not to introduce, not to deploy and not to acquire nuclear weapons," and there are no guarantees against the United States crossing out the principle of non-deployment of nuclear weapons in peacetime in other countries, too, where it has military objectives.

TASS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLANNING

LD181338 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 18 Jan 82

["The USA Unfolding Chemical Weapon Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan, TASS -- The U. S. administration has completed work for the start of production of new types of chemical nerve weapon -- the so-called binary ammunition, the American press quotes the U.S. Government circles as saying.

Work which is presently under way for the re-equipment of a works in Pine Bluff (Arkansas) for the production of binary chemical ammunication -- airial bombs and artillery shells is to be completed by the middle of next year, with that aim the U.S. Congress appropriated last year 20 million dollars.

The plans for the resumption of production by the United States of chemical weapons on a new modern technical basis are seen from the data of the planned sharp increase in appropriations for the development of the chemical weapons potential. According to the U.S. press reports, in the next 1983 fiscal year it is planned to increase the spending with that aim to reach nearly 81 million dollars, to increase them almost twofold, and in 1984 they will total 1,400 million dollars.

As is known, the latest NATO council session passed a decision under the pressure of the United States on the necessity of examining the question of expanding the arsenal of the bloc's chemical offensive weapons. But even without waiting for the conclusions, which may be drawn by the NATO experts, the USA has started practical measures for building up the arsenals of new types of mass destruction weapons. In December last year the Senate budget committee drafted a bill on the appropriations for the production of one million chemical nerve gas binary grenades for deployment in the American bases in the FRG.

It became known that Italy and the USA had recently concluded an agreement on broadening U.S. presence in the NATO base in the towns of Verona and Vicenza, where it is planned to deploy new chemical means. By creating a precedent of deploying new mass destruction weapon in the territory of Italy, the U.S. administration does not conceal its intention to increase pressure to bear on its other NATO allies on that issue. Thus, in particular, there are plans to stockpile binary charges at the U.S. Air Force bases in Britain. This was reported, in particular, by REUTERS agency on the new year's eve.

DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK COMPARES EAST-WEST FORCES

Ground Forces

LD171150 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan, TASS -- There is rough parity now in conventional armaments between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO. This is said in a book "Whence the Threat to Peace" published by the USSR Defense Ministry in six languages.

Military experts write that on the whole the armed forces of both alliances have approximately equal combat capabilities. "In Europe" the book says, "78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty contries face 89 NATO divisions. It should also be noted that if a full-strength American division numbers between 16,000 and 19,000 men, and a West German division over 20,000 men, a division of the Warsaw Treaty countries has the maximum strength of 11,000 men."

"True, the USSR has more divisions in its ground forces than the USA," the book says. "But this is quite natural because owing to its geographical and strategic position the Soviet Union has to maintain the balance of forces not only in Europe but also in other regions adjoining its borders. The total length of the Soviet state frontiers is about 67,000 kilometers, including more than 20,000 kilometers on land. These frontiers have to be protected in the West against the threat from NATO countries, in the east and south because of the American military bases and also China with its growing nuclear potential and the largest army in the world."

Soviet experts further write, "while the Warsaw Treaty countries have somewhat greater number of combat aircraft, NATO enjoys superiority in terms of combat capabilities of the ground-support aircraft and the number of helicopters. However, considering all the factors of military power of the two sides the Soviet Union does not make this problem, similar to the 'tank' problem."

The theory of the so-called "tank threat" from the USSR does not hold water. When he was U.S. Defence Secretary, James R. Schlesinger wrote in his report to Congress that "modern anti-tank weapons deployed in sufficient quantities offset the Warsaw Treaty countries' lead in tanks. In this context, he noted, the United States did not consider it necessary to have an equal number of tanks with the Soviet Union." [Quotation marks as received]

"The NATO countries are only slightly inferior to the Warsaw Treaty countries as far as tanks are concerned (24,000 as against 25,000)".

"An exchange of figures at the Vienna talks on reducing forces and armaments in Central Europe (as of January 1, 1980, confirms that the ground and air forces of the two sides in Central Europe are approximately equal (NATO -- 991,000. Warsaw Treaty -- 979,000," the authors of the book write.

Nuclear Strategies

LD181306 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 18 Jan 82

["USA: A Strategy of Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 18 Jan, TASS -- "The war-like foreign policy course and the striving of the U.S. administration for achieving military superiority are reflected in Washington's new military strategy," Soviet military experts write in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" published by the USSR Defense Ministry in six languages.

"This overtly aggressive strategy provides for resolute use of U.S. military power as a tool to assert world-wide dictation by U.S. imperialism and safeguard America's 'vital interests' in many areas of the world, including access to sources of strategic raw materials and energy resources. This strategy incorporates all the provisions of the notorious Presidential Directive 59."

As for the plans drafted by the Pentagon for conducting "limited" nuclear wars, the Soviet experts say, in particular:

"The new strategy places the accent on preparations for a 'limited' nuclear war which, as President Reagan officially confirmed on October 17, 1981, is regarded by the U.S. military and political leadership essentially as a war in regions remote from the USA, primarily in Europe, a war in which the USA could evade destructive retaliation. With this aim in mind, the USA tried to get the NATO council to adopt a decision to deploy medium range nuclear missiles in Europe, within range of practically every target in the European part of the USSR. In Pentagon thinking, surprise attacks with high accuracy Pershing-2 missiles (flight time of 5-6 minutes) on the Soviet Union's strategic weapons would reduce the impact of a retaliatory blow against the USA in the event of aggression against the USSR."

Naval Forces

LD191006 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan TASS -- "United States military leaders attach great importance to raising the capability of the Navy, which is assigned a special role not only in war but in carring out their global policies, as an instrument for demonstrating force and direct military intervention," says the book "Whence the Threat to Peace", issued by the Ministry of Defense of the USSR in six languages.

Its authors point out that "during the last 20 years the United States has completely overhauled its Navy. There has been a six-fold increase in the number of missile destroyers, missile frigates and nuclear-powered missile submarines. Work is apace to increase the fire power and modernize the armaments of the Marine Corps, a major instru - ment of United States military interference in the affairs of sovereign states."

"The strike forces are the chief component of the United States and NATO navies. They have 25 aircraft carriers and air-capable ships (including 20 of the United States), whereas the Soviet Navy has only two air-capable ships designed principally for anti-submarine warfare," the Soviet military experts write.

"The lead of the Warsaw Treaty countries in the number of submarines is more than offset by the fact that NATO has three times as many major warships," the book says. "The United States naval aviation is 2.5 times as strong as the Soviet naval air force in terms of the number of aircraft and is even stronger in terms of striking power. United States aircraft carriers carry more than 520 nuclear-capable attack aircraft which can strike at targets deep in Soviet territory. The Soviet naval air forces are designed to engage warships rather than to attack the American continent."

"The trend in development of the United States naval forces is far from defensive," the Soviet experts write. "This can be seen from the fact that the strength of the Marine Corps at the disposal of the Pentagon is almost sixteen times that of the Soviet Marines (United States -- 190,000 men, USSR -- 12,000 men)."

"Thus," they draw the conclusion, "irrespective of whether we compare strategic nuclear weapons or medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe or general-purpose forces of NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, there is evidence of rough parity between them on all counts. The United States and NATO are not lagging behind.

The authors of the book quote Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany as saying in a television interview on August 21, 1981: "American politicians are trying to create the impression that they are determined to restore the balance whatever the cost. In my view, the balance hasn't in fact been upset."

NEW NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE FORMED

LD182210 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan TASS -- The creation of a new organisation, the Committee for National Security, was announced here. It includes such well-known U.S. politicians as Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Andrew Young, former U.S. representative at the United Nations, and others. The committee is planning to give a critical and constructive analysis to possible alternatives to the policy of military confrontation as well as to work out directions of U.S. foreign policy for the next decade, says a statement of the committee distributed at a press conference.

Many American leaders erroneously believe that the national security problem is a synonym of a further military build-up and growing military expenditure, the statement says. Such a limited point of view may have dangerous consequences.

Today the United States is faced with chronic problems -- hunger, lack of housing, poverty, diseases and apartheid. At the same time inflation, unemployment and energy crisis are no less dangerous for the country than any potential military conflict, the committee members point out. The United States needs a new definition of the essence of national security, which must make the main emphasis on international cooperation and development, on social justice. The committee says the United States cannot afford a policy based on the use of military strength for the achievement of political and economic objectives.

U.S. SANCTIONS WILL NOT HARM SOVIET ECONOMY

Gurevich Interview

LD182326 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Interview by Vladimir Gurevich of APN with unnamed reporter; date and place not specified -- questions and answers read by announcers]

[Text] Soviet-American trade had already been cut down by Mr Reagan's predecessor. Mr Carter declared sanctions against the Soviet Union in 1980 and spent 1 more year in the White House afterwards. It was evident during the period that Soviet policy had not changed and that the Soviet economy had not suffered: It was mainly American farmers and machine-builders, the persons who did suffer. It seems the new sanctions introduced by Mr Reagan will also boomerang back. At one plant in Illinois hundreds of workers are already being dismissed because of lost sales to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, Washington's actions could also hurt its allies in Europe, although they haven't launched a boomerang.

[Question] Are you referring to the gas pipeline deal to run from Siberia to Western Europe?

[Answer] Not only that, but that project is typical of what I mean. The White House has been trying for a long time to hinder the deal for the Siberia-Europe gas line -- the United States once claimed that it feared Western Europe would become too dependent on Soviet gas. But experts have shown that such dependence is impossible. Many countries believe this contract will help them diversify their energy sources. Besides, the deal will give a boost to the stagnating steel and machine-building industries in Europe.

The sales will be worth $11 billion, or more than 5 billion pounds. President Reagan says he is defending the interests of Polish workers, but his actions will end up robbing West European workers of jobs. Scores of thousands of jobs will be provided by the gas pipeline for workers in West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Austria.

[Question] You've said that the United States sanctions will not have any effect on the Soviet economy. Is that because the Soviet Union has other trade partners?

[Answer] We have nearly 140 such partners. Many of them sell the same commodities as the United States does. It seems these countries will not want to cut down their trade with the Soviet Union because it's profitable.

[Question] But if you recall Mr Carter's sanctions you will remember that Japan and Britain went along with them to some degree.

[Answer] Yes, but after that both Japan and Britain resumed their trade with Moscow and others not only did not cut down on trade, but actually increased it. Of course, this is something the West European countries will have to decide, how they will react to Mr Reagan's sanctions. Naturally, the Soviet Union will draw its own conclusion. Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev said recently that those countries who give in to the pressure from overseas may lose their own positions in Soviet foreign trade, and experience has shown, he said, that it's a lot easier to stop trade relations than to revive them again.

[Question] But if some contracts and sales are stopped how will that affect the Soviet economy?

[Answer] All Soviet imports from Western countries account for only 1 and 1/2 percent of the Soviet Union's gross national product. Western equipment helps us save time and money, but it isn't a decisive factor in our economy. Washington, or anyone else for that matter, who would like to hurt our economy can have only the very slightest effect. Of course, we would have to revise our economic programs and reallocated resources, but no one can have a radical effect on the Soviet economy.

[Question] Other experts also admit that the quantity of Soviet purchases in the West is not that great, but the White House bans the sale to the Soviet Union of complicated equipment and technology and would like the allies to do the same, this has to do with the quality of sales.

[Answer] The postwar history of economic relations between the West and the socialist countries has been the history of continual bans and sanctions. Since the war, NATO has built up a long list of hundreds of items that can't be sold to the socialist countries. The list not only includes complicated equipment but many basic commodities the USSR was forbidden to buy in the West. The early years right after the war were especially hard for us because of the vast destruction, and Soviet industry and technology then were at a much lower level. Nevertheless, this country launched an orbital satellite, built the world's first nuclear power station near Moscow and put the first man into space--Yuriy Gagarin. That was at a time when the West's economic blockade was at its height. Americans refused to sell us oil drilling equipment, industrial diamonds and aluminum, while West Germany wouldn't sell us pipes. In the end, the USSR became the world's biggest oil producer and producer of pipes, too. We also set up a diamond and aluminum industry and even began exporting these products.

[Question] Well, but that is all past history.

[Answer] Yes, but it's history that is very instructive. Now the United States is declaring sanctions against a country that produces one-fifth of the world's industrial commodities. Now American companies are buying Soviet technology. By the way, the Soviet Union sells the United States twice as many patents as it buys from the United States. The Japanese are also buying Soviet technology and equipment. There are more than 5,000 Soviet machines operating at Japanese plants and their number is growing -- and this despite Japan's reluctance to allow foreign commodities on her market. Besides, it's an indication that the Japanese appreciate Soviet equipment. In West Germany there is a company dealing in modern Soviet technology which sells it to other West German firms. And let us examine the construction of large pipelines. The United States acts as though it is the leader in the field, but the leader is actually the Soviet Union in terms of scale and the level of technology.

What's more, Americans have bought a unique piece of Soviet equipment for building gas pipelines.

[Question] But no one country can be the leader in all industries. The Soviet Union has made considerable headway in some fields and less progress in others.

[Answer] Undoubtedly, but the policy of the United States and its allies is largely responsible for our big progress in producing technology we were once behind in. I agree with the opinion that the more often the United States limited sales to the Soviet Union the more it stimulated Soviet efforts to produce its own technology. In the final analysis that's how it has worked. Concentrated efforts in fields where the Soviet Union has been behind has often made us the world's leader in those fields.

[Question] Does that mean that the Soviet Union is planning to ease down on economic and other contacts with the West?

[Answer] No, it doesn't. The fact that we are prepared to produce what the United States or any other country refuses to provide us with doesn't at all mean that we are planning to cut down on economic ties. On the contrary, we would like to develop these ties, but if Washington wants to talk to Moscow in the language of sanctions then it should realize that nothing will come of it. The only real result can be increased confrontation.

Zorin Commentary

LD171456 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Jan 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] As you listen to this program from Moscow, two Soviet research stations are speeding toward Venus. The stations will arrive at their destination in March and transmit back to earth information to enable man to better understand the extremely important processes under way in the universe. In recent years people have become accustomed to such events and no longer react to them as sensations. It is something more or less common. But if you stop to think about it you cannot help but be astounded by the major successes of modern science and technology. Research stations helping us study planets million of kilometers away from earth are a true technological wonder, the embodiment of tremendous knowledge and technical know-how. I would like to remind listeners in the United States that rockets taking into orbit Soviet research stations with their complicated equipment are made exclusively by Soviet scientists and engineers. Every piece of these complicated systems requiring not only the latest technology but even future know-how is made in this country by Soviet workers and with Soviet technology.

I suggest you consider this important fact. After all, day after day you are told that the Soviet Union depends on scientific and technological cooperation with Western countries including the United States. This is the principle behind many political ideas in Washington today and this is the foundation of America's attempts to dictate its will to the Soviet Union through economic sanctions including restrictions on scientific and technological cooperation. It is simply amazing how certain Washington leaders and some of the American public do not want to face the facts. The Soviet Union is quite capable of undertaking enteprises that demand advanced methods of modern science and technology, yet the United States ambitiously thinks it can punish the Soviet Union by depriving it of American technology. This kind of thinking is not only nonsense, but simply naive. The scientific and technological strength of the Soviet Union is not based on know-how gained from the United States, but from its own achievements.

During the cold war for which the leaders in Washington seem to have nostalgia, the American people were told that the Soviet Union could not develop its economy, science and technology if boycotted by the United States and its allies. But the Soviet Union put the first orbital station in space and the first man in space was not an American but a Russian.

I could give other examples when the Soviet Union not the United States has been in the lead making important discoveries in modern science. But I will just mention one more thing. The Nobel Prize for the first work in laser technology went to Russian scientists, Prokhorov and Basov, and American experts based their work on the discoveries of these men who worked with them. Undoubtedly the Soviet Union gains from scientific and technological cooperation with other countries, but these countries get at least the same benefit from such cooperation with us. It is hard to imagine Americans agreeing to cooperative efforts if they had nothing to gain. I have raised this subject because some United States leaders have become prisoners of their own delusions and are so engaged in wishful thinking that they have no touch with reality in their everyday political activities. By cutting off Soviet-American scientific ties and trying to block normal trade between our two countries they will not only fail to accomplish their aim but, on the contrary, risk being on the losing side. This is not even to mention the negative political consequences and dangers to the cause of peace caused by such discriminatory policies.

The Soviet Union has developed modern industry, science and technology not because it got help from Western countries. And this country's development will not be stopped by the policy of pinpricks by shortsighted politicians. Back in the last century the Prussian chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, said that politics is the art of the possible. Apparently the leaders of the Republican administration are confused about what is desirable and what is possible. Such confusion is dangerous and fraught with serious consequences and not least of all for the United States.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON NATO PARTNERS CRITICIZED

LD131934 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 13 Jan 82

["U.S. Imperialism in the Pillory" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Nikolayev]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- The latest meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries in Brussels presented a picture which is usual, one may say even standard, for that bloc: The U.S. representative, resorting to pressure and "arms-twisting", forced his junior partners in the North Atlantic alliance to do Washington's bidding, this time to adopt a communique amounting to gross intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic, and further aggravating international tension.

In fact, this is regular practice in NATO. Not on a single occasion has any of the European NATO members "pressured" Washington or forced the United States to take a step in the opposite direction, that is, towards promoting detente and extending international cooperation.

Washington's pressure has become especially brute since the Reagan administration came to office. The use of force against allies by the United States has become more and more frequent, and its purpose is always the same, namely, the subversion of detente and the interests of stronger peace.

All this is being done behind the smokescreen of sickening hypocritical slogans and false pretexts. It is claimed that Washington is in principle against the practice of martial law. The world at large knows, however, that it is only with direct and open U.S. military support and with the help of American weapons, money and secret services that the blood-stained military terroristic oligarchies remain in power in Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Uruguay, Haiti, Paraguay, South Korea and a number of other countries.

Washington has repeatedly resorted to arms to secure its imperialist ends and has never pledged not to do so in the future. As the editor-in-chief of STERN, Henri Nannen, writes in that West German magazine, "in case of an uprising in West Germany threatening the constitution and the FRG's membership of NATO, the Americans would intervene in our country on the next day."

The United States is supporting the racist Republic of South Africa, which is suppressing and killing blacks, and putting arms into the hands of Tel Aviv, which is exterminating Palestinians and Lebanese and brazenly seizing lands belonging to others. Although almost 10 years have passed since the end of the U.S. agression in Indochina, the world has not forgotten, nor is going to forget, that American imperialism killed thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans. Today American guns are constantly trained at the peoples living in the countries of the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Those peoples know that if anything in those countries displeases Washington, the guns will let go. Over half a million U.S. officers and men are stationed at American bases in more than 15 countries in various parts of the world. They are prepared to rush on Washington's orders to suppress the progressive movements and regimes that are not in the U.S. good books. All the countries of the world, particularly European states, are within the reach of U.S. nuclear missiles.

One has to state that American imperialism, represented by the White House in politics, the Pentagon in the military field and the CIA in undercover operations, stands behind everything that is the worst taking place in the world, everything that darkens and poisons the life of the people of the earth.

It is Washington that, following the dictum "the worse the better", is pressing an unheard-of arms race on the world in a bid to secure military superiority, and putting ever new types of weapons of mass destruction on the line. It plunders other nations, dooming them to hunger and poverty. It is Washington that opposes everything that is progressive in the world and encourages everything that is reactionary and outdated. In so doing, it behaves very brazenly and fussily, poking its nose and its greedy bloodstained hands into the affairs of others. But what is the justification for such behaviour, one may ask? Who has authorized Washington to rule the world? No one and never, is the only possible answer to this question.

The course of history shows, however, that the peoples of the world have no intention to reconcile themselves to the diktat of American imperialism, its muscle-flexing and its imperial claims to world domination. If we look back and compare the present-day world situation with what it was, say, 20 to 30 years ago, it becomes apparent that the correlation of forces has not changed in imperialism's favour. Overcoming the opposition of the imperialist forces, mankind is inexhorably advancing along the path of progress and cooperation among nations.

Any attempt to crowd socialism is futile as well. Poland, as its leaders have repeatedly stressed, has been and will remain the unbreakable link of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and a member of the socialist community. Everyone raising his hand against the socialist Polish state should be aware of this.

SOLDATOV VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'AMBITIONS'

PM150951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Washington's Strategic Ambitions"]

[Text] New York -- Recently the dominant sentiments in foreign press assessments of U.S. foreign policy have been alarm at its unbridled belligerence and doubt about the sincerity of the U.S. desire to contribute to the relaxation of the explosive situation that is developing in the world. Aware of the spread of the feelings, the U.S. administration decided to launch a propaganda counteroffensive.

That was the purpose of U.S. President R. Reagan's recent speech at the Washington National Press Club. It was meant to convince the U.S. and world public of at least three things.

First of all, the President tried to show that there are absolutely no grounds for maintaining that the United States is guilty of imperialism or of attempting to impose its will on other states by force. Second, he insisted that the notorious "Soviet threat" to Western Europe not only exists but is growing. And, finally, the President maintained that the "American concept of peace," and his proposals in particular, are "a giant step forward for mankind."

U.S. politicians love to hold forth on lofty themes, above all the selflessness and good intentions of the United States. However, intentions are judged not by words but by practical actions. And if you look at U.S. foreign policy from that viewpoint the picture is quite different. The purpose of Washington's foreign policy is to increase U.S. "might and influence" in the world and to keep reactionary regimes in power. The present administration is openly attempting to do away with the national liberation movements. As soon as it came to power it increased military supplies to the ruling junta in El Salvador, which is at war with its own people, and to reactionary regimes in the Near East. Washington's determination to pursue a "hard line" was evident when U.S. fighters shot down two Libyan aircraft off the Libyan coast. Official Washington has more than once mentioned the "possibility" and even "inevitability" of using military means against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries. The creation of the "Rapid Deployment Force," intended for armed intervention in other countries, is being accelerated.

The White House was quick to adopt an overtly anti-Soviet posture. The administration made no secret of its hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. It has deliberately concocted a series of fables in an effort to discredit Soviet policy. On the pretext of the events in Poland Washington has taken new discriminatory measures against our country. The administration is trying to get Western Europe and Japan to follow this course.

But perhaps the administration's supreme aim now is to achieve military superiority and, consequently, a dominant world position which would enable Washington to dictate to all other states. It was in line with this that the program to "rearm America" was adopted. In the first place, it is increasing production of those types of weapons which have a first-strike capability: the massive MX nuclear missiles, missile-carrying submarines and the new ultra-high-speed B-1 bomber. U.S. politicians are publicly talking about the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. It has been decided to produce the neutron bomb.

The aggressive and obviously imperialist policy of the United States -- the course of preparing for nuclear war -- has alarmed Americans. Criticism of the administration's position has increased. More and more politicians are urging reason and restraint. The antiwar movement and the struggle to reduce nuclear arms have become much more vigorous.

The antiwar actions in the United States coincided with considerably larger demonstrations in Western Europe directed against the U.S. foreign policy course, against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear facilities in particular. At first the administration tried to ignore the movement. Officials stated that only a small part of the West European population was participating in the protests and that these protests would not affect the White House's determination to deploy the Pershing and cruise missiles in West European countries. But the antinuclear movement kept on growing.

Washington realized that by continuing that course it would discredit itself even further and ultimately spoil relations with its NATO allies. It was decided to put forward an "initiative" intended to give the world public the impression that the United States was adopting a "constructive" approach to the detente problem.

Talks have been held or have been going on for a long time on three points mentioned in President Reagan's proposals -- limitation and reduction of strategic arms, reduction of conventional arms in Europe and elaboration of measures to strengthen security. For example, talks are continuing on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. They are currently marking time through the fault of the U.S. side.

Washington refused to hold talks on strategic offensive arms, thus ruining the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The United States was not willing to reach constructive agreements on problems. At the same time, official circles widely publicize as "far-reaching" Reagan's proposal on the so-called "zero option." This calls for the dismantling of Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for a promise not to site U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

But even U.S. commentators admit that only the U.S. side would gain from R. Reagan's proposed exchange. It will lead, (Dzh. Khart) wrote in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, to "overwhelming Western superiority." In fact, the essential purpose of this proposal is to secure unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union while leaving intact the entire nuclear arsenal of the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe and hundreds of ground- and sea-based missiles aimed at our country and aircraft carrying nuclear bombs. "Obviously," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "the Soviet Union will never accept this kind of option."

It is known that the U.S. National Security Council session which discussed the "American concept of peace" totally ignored the question of the need to reach agreements with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear systems and on ways this can be achieved. The only topic covered at the session was how best to "pacify the anxious West Europeans." Thus, the U.S. proposal had a propaganda purpose from the first.

In conversations with journalists administration representatives admit the "propaganda nature" of the U.S. proposal. They point out the vital need for the United States to neutralize the displeasure of its West European allies and they also refer to the accepted practice in the bourgeois world: You always make excessive demands before the serious talking starts. Only then, they say, having "haggled," do the sides make concessions. But even here the administration is not being completely sincere; it is not showing its entire hand. In his speech the U.S. President talked only of ground-based missiles, as if the other missiles -- submarine-based, for example -- did not exist. To keep quiet about nuclear systems which are just as dangerous as ground-based missiles is to deliberately deceive people.

The administration is deliberately ignoring the U.S. forward-based forces and the fact that British and French nuclear systems are located in Europe as well as U.S. systems. It also omits to mention the fact that there are U.S. and NATO weapons in Europe capable of reaching Soviet territory in a matter of minutes, thus posing a real threat to vital centers of the Soviet Union. They can be used, as former U.S. diplomat McGeorge Bundy wrote, for a "super-surprise first strike." The U.S. proposal is a not very well disguised attempt to obtain a substantial advantage for the United States at the Soviet Union's expense. Occasionally this is stated openly. New York TIMES commentator A. Lewis believes, for example, that R. Reagan's proposal is not "serious."

But many politicans and commentators like to be optimistic. They talk of the growing campaign for nuclear disarmament in the United States and in Western Europe and of the danger of continuing the nuclear arms race and the policy of confrontation. Many express the hope that the White Houe will come to terms with the urgent need to reduce nuclear arms and will seek an agreement with the Soviet Union. Optimistic examples are quoted from the past. It is said, for example, that President J. Kennedy's interest in disarmament was based entirely on propaganda considerations: the desire to influence world public opinion. But later, his former assistant T. Sorensen writes, he gradually came to realize that "arms do not provide total security and that tension and danger grow when our nuclear potential is increased." In his view the result of that realization was the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed not long before J. Kennedy was assassinated.

Obviously, the sure foundation for optimism at the moment is the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy together with the specific Soviet proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation. In this area the USSR is willing to conduct a dialogue on the whole gamut of disarmament problems, such as, for example, banning chemical weapons and banning all nuclear weapon tests everywhere. This was reemphasized with the utmost clarity and earnestness in L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the U.S. television company NBC. L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that there "now looms massively on the agenda -- and the U.S. side must beaware of this too -- the task of limiting and reducing strategic arms as the most powerful and most dangerous. We are willing to resume talks. The ball is now in Washington's court."

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY S. AFRICA COMPARED

LD131446 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 13 Jan, TASS -- The policy of the Reagan administration which, on the one hand, is concerned for the "rights" of Solidarity extremists in Poland, and on the other hand extends support to the most repressive regimes in the world is described as hypocritical even by the American press.

The U.S. administration interprets in a very specific way the term "freedom fighter", writes the newspaper Chicago TRIBUNE. Solidarity leaders are described as such, whereas the well-known South African political and public figure Steve Biko, who dedicated his life to the struggle against racial oppression and ruthless exploitation of the native population in the republic of South Africa is regarded in Washington as a "subversive element" and "terrorist". The U.S. Government does not recognize him as a victim of repressions despite the fact that Steve Biko like many of his comrades was tortured to death in apartheid jails. U.S. officials are totally indifferent to the fact that the white minority in South Africa dooms nearly 25 million Blacks in that country to a position of slaves, denying the elementary rights and freedoms.

President Reagan, in his Chirstmas address, Chicago TRIBUNE stresses, called on Americans to light candles in their homes to demonstrate solidarity with the Poles who came out against the existing system in the Polish People's Republic. The President, however, found no candle to pay tribute to the patriots who had fallen victim to the racist regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa or the sanguinary terror of the Salvadoran junta.

It seems at least strange that the U.S. administration is reiterating its "concern" over the developments in Poland while keeping silent on brutal repressions launched by the racist government in South Africa, well known South African journalist and political figure A. Ahalvaya writes in the newspaper Boston GLOBE. Meanwhile, hundreds of political prisoners -- trade union leaders, students, teachers and journalists are languishing in South African jails. Some of them, like Steve Biko, were murdered by the South African secret police. The fate of the former president of the South African Press Workers' Association Zwelakhe Sisulu and other fighters against the inhuman apartheid regime is still unknown. However, the writer stresses, President Reagan is not in the least inclined to impose sanctions against the Pretoria racists. On the contrary, he is following the course toward expanding "constructive cooperation" with South Africa.

It is interesting, the Boston GLOBE writes in this connection, whether the Washington administration would proclaim as "freedom fighters" Solidarity leaders if they operated not in Poland but led a trade union in Guatemala and struggled, risking their lives, against the dictatorship of the junta and the terror unleashed by ultra-right gangs -- "death squadrons" or, what if the matter concerned trade unions in El Salvador or Chile. No doubt, the newspaper points out, the "defenders of human rights" in Washington would never mention their names, since the repressive regimes in those countries enjoy patronage and support from the Reagan administration.

The false and hypocritical statements by Washington who allegedly shows "concern" for the rights of the Polish workers can delude no one, stresses the newspaper DAILY WORLD. The United States, especially the present administration of Ronald Reagan, has proved itself since long as an advocate and patron of the most reactionary, anti-people and repressive regimes in the world.

U.S. 'MILITARY PRESENCE' INCREASING IN ASIA

LD181542 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 18 Jan 82

["The Aim -- Security in Asia" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan TASS -- It has been announced in Tokyo that the Japanese Navy will take part in the coming largescale exercises "Rimpac" or the "Pacific rim". Taking part in the exercises, which are to embrace a vast area of the central Pacific, will be the naval forces of the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Thus what is at issue is sending Japanese Self-Defence Force units far beyond the national boundaries which is at variance with the present national constitution. The coming war games are conceived as yet another link in the chain of the Pentagon's practical steps to further sharpen the situation in the region. Of late, the U.S. "military presence" in Asia is being expanded. U.S. military uniforms show up with increasing frequency not only in Thailand, but also in other ASEAN countries which are being subjected by Washington to political and diplomatic pressure.

At present, according to the U.S. press, there are in the Pacific and the Far East 135,000 U.S. servicemen. Last year their strength was increased by over 11,000. Increase was the greatest in the Seventh U.S. Fleet constituting the chief strike force of the U.S. military machine in the region.

The USA has embarked upon a modernization of its troops in Korea. Although a sufficient military potential has already been accumulated south of the military-demarkation line, the Pentagon is moving to South Korea F-16 fighters, new tanks, helicopters and other military equipment.

The truth is that the United States has embarked on a further bolstering of its military positions in the Far East. It is not only building up its military might there but is also trying to force its allies into spending much more on military preparations. Under Washington's pressure, Japan, for instance, has appropriated a record sum of 2,586,000,000 yen for implementing its militarist programmes in the next fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the long-term interests of the countries of Asia and the Far East are inseparable from the easing of tensions there. For a long time the region was a hotbed of armed conflicts. Even at present attempts are being felt here on the part of external forces to set one group of countries against another and to replace good neighbourliness and constructive cooperation by confrontation. That is why Asia and the Far East are especially in need of positive changes. The way to these changes has been indicated in the proposal of the Soviet Union about confidence-building measures. The readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to engage in concrete negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all the countries concerned, announced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, is not dictated by any considerations of expediency. Being both a European and an Asian power, the USSR from its first steps in the world's political scene always acted from positions of protecting peace in Asia. The Soviet initiative takes account of the specificity of the region. It proceeds from the assumption that the question of the effective measures to safeguard peace and security in Asia, including the Far East, is a matter of extreme urgency. The development of the situation in the region provides added confirmation of the urgency of the idea of working out and applying confidence-building measures.

JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

OW190017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow Jan 18 KYODO -- Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya arrived here Monday to attend regular Japan-Soviet working-level consultations to open Wednesday. He was met at the airport by Soviet officials, including first Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin.

The two countries agreed to resume the regular consultations after a suspension for two years and eight months due to strains in the bilateral relations stemming from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

PRAVDA EXAMINES JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY

PM151237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "Stages of Militarization"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A session of the Japanese-American Consultative Commission on the "Security Treaty" has been held in Tokyo. Japan was represented by the foreign minister and the chief of the military department. The United States was represented by the commander of the Armed Forces in the Pacific and the American ambassador to Japan. At the meeting, the press reports, questions of strengthening and extending military cooperation between the two countries in the northwestern Pacific was discussed. In particular, agreement was reached on studying possible joint operations in the event of an "emergency" in the Far East -- that is, in effect, on coordinating Japanese and U.S. military efforts in that part of the world.

The Japanese-American Consultative Commission was created in 1960. The present session is the 18th. Each session has been marked by a new step to draw Japan into the Pentagon's aggressive world strategy. At the last session, for instance, which took place just over 3 years ago, the so-called "basic principles" of military cooperation between the two countries were elaborated, which notably stepped up the process of Japan's militarization. On the basis of these principles, Washington is demanding that Tokyo sharply increase its combat might. Washington would like to shift onto Japan's Armed Forces some of the functions formerly fulfilled by the U.S. Army and Navy in the region. Responding to the Pentagon's demands, this year the Japanese Government has increased military spending by 7.75 percent, cutting appropriations for social needs. It is promising to replace the U.S. Navy in regions thousands of kilometers away from Japan.

But the Pentagon, continuing to frighten people with the nonexistent "Soviet threat," is demanding even more. As Admiral Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, stated during his current stay in Tokyo, the United States regards the Japanese Governemnt's decision on a major increase in military spending as only a beginning. And the newspaper MAINICHI writes that Donnelly, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, has expressed the hope that U.S. bases on Japanese territory will be able to carry out the same role as was assigned to them during the Korean War.

The results of the Tokyo session, as the press notes, once again indicate the aggressive thrust of the American "Security Treaty." It plays an increasing role in exacerbating the situation in the Far East.

'Natoization' of Relations

LD191822 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 19 Jan 82

["To the Level of Military Alliance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan, TASS -- A new stage in the development of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation has become obvious, acquiring various forms -- direct and indirect, overt and covert.

The "Security Treaty" has in fact been elevated to become a military alliance, which gives grounds to speak about its "Natoization". This is how the Japanese mass media assess the results of another session of the American-Japanese Consultative Commission on the "Security Treaty" held in Tokyo, writes PRAVDA's political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov.

The chief outcome of the military-political consultations is that their participants agreed to examine the possiblity of joint actions in case of an "emergency" in the Far East, the observer points out. The point at issue for the first time is the joint action by the armed forces of the two states outside Japanese territory, which, according to KYODO TSUSHIN agency, raises the level of military cooperation between them at a qualitatively new level.

"Japan's readiness to render direct assistance to U.S. armed actions in the Far Eastern region," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes, "is assessed by the country's peaceloving public as a dangerous transformation of the American-Japanese 'Security Treaty'. This is apparently the outcome of the May meeting between Reagan and Suzuki which officially described for the first time U.S.-Japanese relations as an alliance. This term, as Washington intends, is to equate the 'Security Treaty' with the North Atlantic pact, placing on Japan the same burden of allied commitments which have been assumed by the Western European NATO countries."

"The expansion of the framework of cooperation between Washington and Tokyo beyond the Japanese islands and 'Natoization' of the U.S.-Japanese 'Security Treaty'," the observer points out, "are transforming Japan into a direct accomplice of U.S. military adventures in the Far East contrary to the national interests and peaceful aspirations of the Japanese people."

KOMSOMOL NOTES FOUNDING OF KOREAN YOUTH LEAGUE

SK181153 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Today we have in our studio Comrade (Shcherbakov), responsible cadre of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol. He speaks to the young men and women of the DPRK who are listeners of our radio service.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] Dear Korean friends:

Today Komsomol and all Soviet youth, along with you, greet the 36th anniversary of the founding of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. We extend warm congratulations to you on this meaningful day. Young Soviet men and women know well that the members of the league registered brilliant achievements in the Korean people's heroic history of struggle during the fatherland liberation war, and that they devoted themselves to economic restoration after the war. Participating positively in socialist construction today, young Korean men and women are contributing greatly to the development of all sectors of the people's economy.

Soviet Komsomol members are sincerely overjoyed at such achievements made by Korean (?youths). Our two countries' youth are linked together in a friendly and cooperative relationship. The youth league delegations of our two countries routinely meet and exchange the spirit of communist [words indistinct].

To cite an example, recently we gladly welcomed in Moscow a delegation of the Korean league headed by Comrade (Choe Song-kuk), assistant editor of NODONG CHONGNYON. The delegation took part in the meeting of the leaders of youth newspapers of socialist countries. In October last year, a delegation of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol took part in the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Youth of Korea. The delegation members toured regional areas of the republic. Deeply interested, they acquainted themselves with the lives and working conditions of young workers at the Taean heavy machine works and participated in a mass friendship rally. During the congress, talks were held between Comrade Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the league, and Comrade Dergausov, head of the All-Union Komsomol delegation and secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol. A mutual desire was expressed at the talks to further solidify the traditional and fraternal, friendly and cooperative relations between two countries' youth organizations.

The Komsomol, along with all Soviet people, fully supports the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis.

Soviet youths are assisting their Korean friends in their creative (?work). Young Soviet technicians have worked in the DPRK hand in hand with Korean friends, and are still working now. They have participated in the construction of several scores of large facilities for the people's economy, such as the Pukchang thermal power plant, the Kim Chaek iron works and the Unggi oil refinery. Many Soviet factories and productive organizations are manufacturing goods ordered by the DPRK for the construction of various industries. The goods they have produced carry with them the heart-felt emotions and feeling of indestructible Soviet-Korean friendship of our country's Komsomol members. [end recording.]

In conclusion, Comrade (Shcherbakov) wished the dear Korean friends and league members new success in socialist labor, in social activities and in the struggle for the fatherland's peaceful reunification.

PEOPLE OF GORKIY RECALL TIES WITH NORTH KOREA

SK160646 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Korea Street is located in (Priovsk) District, one of the large districts in Gorkiy City.

In 1952 when a fierce battle was being fought in Korea, far from here, when the people of a fraternal socialist country were fighting against the aggressors in the cause of freedom and independence, the citizens of Gorkiy, along with all Soviet people, positively supported the Korean brothers in that righteous struggle and mass solidarity rallies and meetings were held at the plants and enterprises of the city. A new street was born in Gorkiy City in 1952. Residents of the street requested of the municipal Soviet executive committee that the street be named Korea Street as a symbol of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Their request was met. This was the story of the birth of Korea Street in Gorkiy, which calls a far-away fraternal country to mind.

The reporter conducted some interviews on the street. One man, introducing himself as (Yuriy Mayechov), a worker at the Gorkiy automobile factory, said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] I have long lived on this street. It is good that the street is called Korea Street. The name always reminds us of the fact that our two countries maintain a deep fraternal relationship. Such a relationship is demonstrated by the fact that the Gorkiy automobile factory where I work has been sending its products to the DPRK for a long time. We, of course, are overjoyed at the fact that the Korean friends set a high value on the products of our factory. Some of our factory workers once gave a helping hand to Korea's automobile manufacturing industry at the Tokchon automobile factory. My neighbor, (Gulze Zogita), worked for two years at the Kim Chaek iron works where new workshops were built. From Korea Street by the Volga River I warmly congratulate the DPRK workers and hope that their plans and wishes will be realized in the new year -- 1982. [end recording]

The following is an interview with (Semingdova), chief of a town-block office. She said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] People of various occupations and types live on this street. Among them are factory workers, college students, office workers and pensioners in the city. We are all watching with great interest the lives and brilliant labor exploits of our friends in the DPRK. We have come to know, through publications, radio and television, that the Korean friends are constructing a new life under difficult conditions. Owing to the U.S. imperialists, Korea is divided into north and south. However, we firmly believe that some day the many people in the north and the south will achieve reunification. Korea will surely be reunified. We wholeheartedly support the Korean people's struggle for their fatherland's reunification. [end recording]

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN AISA LINKED WITH CIA

LD181618 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] There have been reports that the American summer language courses are a cover used by the CIA in its subersive activity in the developing countries of Asia. Commentary is by Rashid Rakhimov.

As formulated officially, the purpose of the organization is to study the languages of tribes wtihout alphabets of their own, to translate the New Testament into these languages and thus bring the word of God to the tribes. There are about 40 countries with such tribes and all of them belong to the developing world -- that is, a world which is still too short of money to finance any ethnic studies. So the summer language center has offered its services in the hard and costly work. By 1980 about 4,000 holy fathers had been active in 38 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And they had been active alright, though in fields which have nothng to do with languages or science in general.

In India, for example, one of the American holy fathers, a certain (R. Barrods), has been recently detained in the act. An enquiry into his activity has shown that this so-called missionary with an American passport directed on CIA orders subversive operations by the Tripura separatists. At the demand of India's Ministry for the Interior, the holy father had had to quit the country. In the countries of Asia the activity of holy fathers like (R. Barrods) drew the attention of the authorities only after the seeds of separatism, intertribal discord and national hatred sown by them had begun to bring their venemous fruit. The role those missionaries played in putting the Meo tribes at loggerheads with the Liberation Army of South Vietnam, in provoking conflicts between the authorities and border tribes in Burma, Bangladesh and especially in the north-eastern regions of India, is now well known.

The Delhi weekly LINK names missionaries among the most active agents of the CIA. The weekly underlines that they are engaged in regular subversive activity in the northeastern regions, an activity aimed at stirring up separatist feelings and destabilizing the situation in the country as a whole. The CIA man (Barrods), who has been recently asked out of India, had quite a few followers who worked for American intelligence in India and a number of neighboring countries. In mid-1980, so-called Reverend (Rubio) came in the sight of India's security services. As it was established, shortly before the developments in Assam, (Rubio) received huge sums of money, allegedly for the needs of the church. Between October 1979 and March 1980 his bank account grew by nearly 4 million rupees. The money was transferred chiefly from the United States and also from Federal Germany and Switzerland.

Missionary (Larousse) is another name well-known in India. (Larousse) is the author of the notorious plan for establishing a Himalayan federation under United States protectorate. The reverend proposed including into the puppet state Nepa, Bhutan, the Indian state Sikkim and other regions populated by tribes converted into Christianity. Another prominent figure on the list of holy fathers who operated on CIA orders is a certain L. Smith who in April 1980 was expelled out of Manipur state, and who prior to that worked in Bangladesh. The visit of the holy father to Manipur, the LINK weekly noted, coincided in time with the numerous separatist actions which caused human casualties and a heavy material damage.

The above facts show that the United States uses any cover, religion included, to undermine internal stability in the developing countries. On instructions from the CIA, holy fathers provoke and direct acts of terror by playing on separatist feelings in some of the Asian countries. As a result, innocent people die, nationalism is stirred up and material values are destroyed.

United States President Reagan has recently broadened the subversive powers of the country's secret services. In the process, the ban was lifted off the use of missionaries by the CIA. In other words, holy fathers have received an official blessing from the White House to serve not so much God as Satan in the image of the CIA.

U.S. ROLE IN 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST DRA VIEWED

GF190713 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] A group of U.S. congressmen visiting Pakistan has been to the border with the DRA. Our commentator has written the following regarding the visit:

This is not an ordinary case of tourism. The congressmen have been to one of the military bases near Peshawar. Bands of robbers sent into the DRA are trained in arms in this base. In his talks with group leaders who arm the terrorists, Congressman Joseph Addabbo stated that the U.S. administration will extend material aid to the bands of counter-revolutionaries. It is apparent that President Reagan's administration is continuing to pursue its policy of armed interference in the internal affairs of the independent DRA.

Dear listeners, it is worthwhile to recall the U.S. President's statement last spring expressing U.S. readiness to supply arms and military equipment to bands opposed to the DRA. A few months ago, the U.S. ABC television network revealed that over $100 million worth of U.S. arms aid had been sent to military bases in Pakistan described as centers of struggle for Islam and independence.

(?Meanwhile, the supply of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries by CIA leaders in the form of grants also has to be taken into consideration). Of course, it is necessary to add to this total the PRC (?aid) worth millions upon millions of dollars. The British [words indistinct] and the millions upon millions of dollars sent by certain [words indistinct] Muslim (?countries). The struggle organized on the basis of the millions of dollars referred to for the sake of Islam and independence has resulted in fires and explosions in over 2,000 schools, 40 medical institutions and about 300 mosques in the DRA. It has also resulted in the deaths of hundreds of peace-loving people.

Abdol Jalil, a robber who has been captured by the groups safeguarding the DRA regolution, used to receive funds from the United States. It had been paying him 10,000 Afghani for (?killing people) and another 50,000 Afghani for beheading those he killed. It was not important who he had to kill. He was paid to kill [word indistinct], workers, teachers, doctors and mullahs.

Washington is resorting to horrible crimes in order to achieve its gangster targets. Washington officials are holding meetings to discuss matters related to the undeclared war against the DRA. The recent agreement reached with Pakistan confirms this view. On the basis of this agreement, the United States has made a (?loan of) $3.2 billion to Pakistan. It has been reported that part of this amount will be reserved for supplying arms to the bands of robbers sent into the DRA.

Obviously the undeclared war being waged against the DRA by the United States and the PRC is causing significant damage. However, hopes that [words indistinct] are mere illusions. The DRA Government's policy aimed at achieving democratic socioeconomic development is being strongly supported by the Afghan people.

SRV WHITE PAPER REFUTES PRC TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD181450 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Jan, TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam published today a white paper confirming the belonging to Vietnam of the Paracel Islands (Hoangsa) and the Spratly Islands (Chyongsa). The book exposes Peking's aggressive expansionist course in Southeast Asia and its territorial claims to neighbouring states.

Exactly eight years ago, on January 19, 1974, the document says, China's ruling circles, which had the tacit support of the United States, sent a big naval and air task force to unlawfully occupy the Hoangsa Islands. In addition to this Peking has repeatedly undertaken and is now undertaking actions to seize the Chyongsa Islands.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reminds that in September 1979 it had published a number of documents showing Vietnam's sovereign rights to the Hoangsa and Chyongsa Islands. The white paper contains new irrefutable proof that these islands are an inalienable part of Vietnamese territory.

Wishing to justify their aggressive actions, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry states, the reactionary ruling circles of Peking are doing everything to distort facts of history. They have launched a massive propaganda campaign so as to try by means of a slanderous clamour and fabricated documents to deceive world public opinion and distort Vietnam's sovereign right to the Hoangsa and Chyongsa islands. This, however, will not help the Chinese aggressors and expansionists to camouflage their true countenance.

The arrogant aggressive actions of the ruling circles of Peking, which have unlawfully occupied the Hoangsa Islands and are trying to seize Chyongsa Islands, the document notes, are a rude violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are flouting the principles of the United Nations Charter and generally recognised norms of international law. These actions are a component part of Peking's general designs to establish monopoly control over the South China Sea, to weaken and annex Vietnam and also Laos and Kampuchea, and to turn them into a springboard for further Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia.

The white paper of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warns the peoples of Southeast Asia about the Chinese leadership's aggressive hegemonistic ambitions in this region of the world.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ASSISTANCE TO LAOS REVIEWED

BK180847 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Report by Vientiane-based station correspondent Stanislav Blazhenkov]

[Text] The year 1982 will be a year for the development and expansion of cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and various socialist countries. Khamphoui Keoboualapha, acting minister of communications, public works and transportation, said in an interview with Radio Moscow:

The implementation of some tasks contained in the 5-year plan will be completed within the second year of the plan. Experts from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are helping Laos resolve problems, for example, in the industrial and agricultural spheres.

An Inter-Sputnik relay station will begin to operate in the first 3 months of the new year. The Lao people will then be able to view daily Soviet television programs. The construction of an important Soviet-aided auto repair shop will be completed in 1982.

Progressive experience will be drawn at the Lat Sen agricultural settlement in Xieng Khouang Province where Soviet and Lao specialists are working shoulder to shoulder on agricultural and animal husbandry.

In the new year, an experimental animal husbandry station built with Mongolian assistance, will be opened next to the Lat Sen settlement. This station will serve as a basic animal husbandry farm and as a center for training Lao agricultural cadres.

Between late last year and early this year, Laos signed cooperation agreements with various socialist countries. Its cooperation agreement with Vietnam has made it convenient for Laos to transport fuel to Lao economic enterprises. Its cooperation agreement with the CSSR is for exchanging medical cadres and training medical doctors.

CEMA members have contributed to building Route No 9 linking Laos and Vietnamese ports. For example, they have provided construction material and equipment.

TURKMEN VISITORS RETURN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

GF181046 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] People from the Turkmen SSR have returned from visits to Southeast Asian countries. Turkmen scientists, workers, agricultural experts, doctors and education officials have visited Japan, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.

In their talks with our correspondent, the Turkmen tourists said they were amazed by the work embarked upon in Vietnam to promote the Vietnamese economy. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union and experts and workers of other socialist countries are extending significant aid to Vietnam in the field of construction.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING LAO AMBASSADOR

LD1821130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Sengmuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. A conversation was held which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION MISLEADS PUBLIC OVER POLAND

LD181418 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Deliberate Disorientation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan, TASS -- The Reagan administration is trying to mislead the American public opinion as regards the stand of the USSR, Poland and the other socialist countries on the most important issues involved in the Polish events, in whose coverage imperialist propaganda resorts on a large scale to various methods of hushing up and distorting the truth as well as blatant lies and falsification.

The point at issue is in particular the fact that as a result of the influence exerted by the Washington administration the mass media have done their utmost in order to conceal, as a matter of fact, from public such important documents as the TASS and PAP statements on the NATO Council session in Brussels, which, as was already pointed out, was used for forcing on the West Europeans the will of their overseas partners, that is alien to their national interests.

It must be also noted that the American press has actually concealed from its readership also the official reaction of the other socialist countries to the NATO statement, which was a reflection of the official Washington's efforts to bring about a turnaround in international politics from the avenue of detente to that of confrontation between the blocs. It is carefully concealed from the public that the measures being carried out by the highest authorities of Poland are a Polish national decision, are a matter of the Poles and only of them. Poland, as was repeatedly stressed by its leaders, has been and remains an indestructible link of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, a member of the socialist community.

The above-cited examples are a fresh illustration of the fact how the "freedom of the press" works in the USA in actual fact.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON POLAND, CHURCH ASSAILED

PM181227 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 82 pp 8-9

[Yu. Nilov article: "No Scruples..."]

[Text] On New Year's Eve people in Washington are biting their nails. Why? Poland! Poland!...

How well it had all been going! Production had been falling constantly. The country had had strike fever. Extremists had already called into question the correctness of the activity of local PZPR organizations. The CIA had received lists of militants and weapons dumps which would be needed on D-day, as well as lists of communists who should be annihilated the following day. Schedules had been drawn up and options for seizing power elaborated.... Suddenly this whole, magnificent process of "liberalization" came to an end.

Not pleasant.

More than that. Downright bad: After all, so many hopes were pinned on the "Warsaw winter"!

Added to this vexatious -- to put it mildly -- turn of event is another bitter injury -- an injury against themselves. The American press is asking: How could it happen that only two possibilities were calculated -- and so well calculated! -- "creeping" and "galloping" counterrevolution on the one hand, and "interference from outside," that is, from the Soviet Union, on the other.

How could it happen that "we" were prepared for either possibility, but did not have the imagination to envisage the simplest, most natural thing: that within Polish society, in the PZPR and in the Polish organs of power, shaken as they are by the crisis, there are forces, there are people who are by no means prepared to reconcile themselves to capitulation by socialism in their land and who, at the same time, are unwilling to permit the unleasing of fratricidal civil war. People who are therefore capable of quite independently adopting extraordinary measures in the extraordinary circumstances which had arisen -- in order to prevent the worst.

Nor did people in Washington have the imagination to envisage that these measures would be supported with exceptional discipline by all the officers and men of the Polish Army and the forces of public order. That Polish workers, inspired by the authorities' firmness, would themselves throw out the provocateurs from the enterprises and restore the rhythm of production; that the majority of the population would adopt an understanding attitude toward the measures arising from the imposition of martial law....

However, Washington's lack of imagination is not the result of intellectual weakness, but of the poverty of its world outlook. Hardened, bellicose anticommunism which is at the same time impotent from the viewpoint of ideological content -- that creates blinders, as it were, on the eyes of political representatives of the U.S. ruling class.

"Technotronic" brains are very well able to compute antisocialist potential, but they are unable to comprehend the moral and political potential of socialism. That is not all -- they are unable to comprehend the simple fact that whole states and nations cannot be regarded as mere pieces of one kind or another on the planetary chessboard and that those states and nations have their own motive force.

Washington is now absorbed in the agonizing process of reacting to the new political reality which has emerged in Poland. First and foremost, unconditioned reflexes operate: sanctions, threats, blackmail, that is, the ordinary methods of political interference. But once it has been decided to interfere so directly and flagrantly, a stand must also be defined on the following question: How is the counterrevolution in Poland to be oriented in the present conditions? Toward armed resistance? But all the world will see who is pushing people toward bloodshed.... Toward observing the laws under martial law? But that means reading a requiem for the plans for the counterrevolutionary dismantling of the existing system....

Talking of requiems, what honey-tongued speeches are now being made by figures in the American administration concerning God and His servants on earth. What verbal inventiveness they display in flattering the Catholic Church in Poland. Does true piety lie behind this? Let us turn to the transcript of an interview with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on 21 December.

"Question: Catholic priests have preached all over Poland calling, in effect, for people to recognize martial law, not to shake their fists and to avoid bloodshed. Do we really expect obedience from the Polish people?

"Answer: I think you should bear in mind that what can be preached in Polish churches must without fail be approved by the government. This statement indicates the degree of domination and the degree of intimidation now being implemented by the regime in Poland...."

What flagrant slander of priests in the Polish church! What cynicism! And at the same time, what hypocrisy! And at the same time, incitement!

Indeed, the question is clearly put: Is that what we expect -- the prevention of bloodshed? The answer is not direct, but it is clear enough: No, that is not what the U.S. secretary for war expected or expects.

That, you would think, was enough. But the secretary got carried away. In his words, whatever happens in Poland's churches is "practically identical with Soviet policy." So that is the height of anticommunist and ant Polish imagination!

The U.S. defense secretary really let his tongue run away with him about who leads the Polish church, but this verbal chaos has its own system.

Official American criteria for assessing the situation in Poland border on the totally primitive. If, in some places, "militants" trained with the CIA's knowledge are terrorizing the population, that is because "violence begets violence." If people whose hearts bleed for Poland and for human lives are calling for calm, the observance of order and prudence, that is also the fruit of violence....

Official American political thinking is stretched on the procrustean bed of a world outlook which precludes a sight of reality in its true colors. And the correspondent catches out Mr Secretary for war here.

"Question: You mean that you do not believe that Archbishop Glemp composed that statement (the reference is to the aforementioned preachings from Polish churches -- Yu. N.) of his own free will? In essence, you are saying that the government composed it.

"Answer: I do not know, I have no information on that.... At the present moment every one is making every effort to prevent the spread of the violence which has already flared up in some regions of Poland."

Not true, Mr Weinberger. Not everyone is making every effort to prevent violence.... The fact that the American administration has an interest in precisely the opposite emerges directly from your own muddled statements.

People may say the secretary's opinion is an exception. But no! Here is another example.

On 18 December the Washington POST, in an editorial, came out against "making appeals now for calm and restraint as if these appeals could still help achieve a settlement...." The same newspaper, in another article, talks of a situation in Poland "in which it will perhaps be necessary to ORGANIZE BROAD PROTESTS, NOT TO PERMIT THEM TO BE STIFLED AND -- MOST IMPORTANT -- TO LINK TOGETHER THE INDIVIDUAL SEATS OF PROTEST." [Passage published in boldface type] So that is how political thought in Washington is now thrashing about, like the Christmas carp [traditional Christmas fare in Poland] in the frying pan!

So if Mr Weinberger's statements are downright inflammatory, if they are strikingly indifferent to all decency, that is not an individual crime. It is a manifestation of the real coexistence of cynicism and hypocrisy in the American doctrine of "influence" on the situation in Poland.

TASS COMMENTS ON MARKING WARSAW CELEBRATION

LD181222 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Slanderers at Work" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- The 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw by Soviet and Polish troops has been celebrated in People's Poland, the Soviet Union and in many other countries, whose peoples took part in routing Nazi Germany.

The Polish and Soviet press media stress that that day went down into Poland's history as a holiday of combat friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the two socialist states, that the liberation of the Polish capital opened in that country's life a new chapter which is inseparably linked with the idea of national and social liberation, with building socialism in Poland.

That anniversary was also marked in the USA, but in a special, Washington style, whose essence boils down to one purpose, that of using any inventions and lies in order to try to poison the international atmosphere to an even higher degree, to encourage anti-socialist forces in Poland, to discredit the USSR and slander Polish-Soviet friendship. It is precisely with that aim that in its programme on the Warsaw uprising the U.S. ABC television company put to use the old and long-refuted lie of bourgeois "historians" that the USSR had "deliberately" failed to give assistance to the insurgents.

The real facts of the Warsaw uprising are well known. The Polish reactionary underground, which wanted to prevent the liberation of Warsaw by the forces of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army, instigated in the capital an armed uprising, which outgrew into a massive antifascist uprising. They did not even notify the Soviet command about their plans. The fighting men of the Warsaw barricades courageously struggled against the enemy, but the forces were unequal from the very outset. The Soviet troops acting on the instructions of their government did everything possible to give assistance to the Polish patriots, even in the complex situation which was created by the London-based Polish politicos, who plunged the inhabitants of Warsaw into a hopeless tragic struggle. The Polish people wrathfully condemned the criminal action by the clique of reactionaries from the London-based emigre circles and at the same time gave and continues giving now due credit to the heroes of Warsaw, who fought to the end for their freedom, and the Soviet servicemen, who did everything in their power to support the insurgents.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people gave up their lives in the liberation of Poland from Nazi slavery and neither the Soviet nor the Polish peoples will ever forget that. At the same time it is well-known that not a single American fell on the Polish soil for the liberation of Poland.

Such is the truth. It can be added to the above said, that if some people in the USA wish to turn to all sorts of examples from the history of the Second World War illustrating how the Soviet Army fought against the Nazis, how it did its duty as an ally, there are more than enough facts to this score.

Why, for example, not to remember the counter-offensive of the Nazi German troops in Ardennes in 1944? Fearing powerful attacks by the enemy, Roosevelt and Churchill requested at that time that the Soviet Government launch a powerful offensive and thus help the allied troops out. True to its duty as an ally, the Soviet Union met this request, and the Soviet troops launched a counter-offensive on a front from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathians, which frustrated the plans of the Nazi German command in the West.

But why then the ABC television company does not recall facts of this kind? The whole thing is that turning to history in common with the deliberately distorted interpretation of the events of today, serves only one aim of the Washington propagandist: try to drive a wedge in Polish-Soviet friendship, whip up tensions and slander the USSR and its policy by distorting the past and the present. This, it must be frankly said, is a sordid aim.

AKTUELT CHALLENGES ARGUMENTS OF USSR COMMENTATOR

PM191155 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Counter What?"]

[Text] Dmitriy Ardamatskiy, reflecting his master's voice from Moscow, spoke in Wednesday's [13 January] "Panel" article of "the Polish counterrevolution."

Well, what rubbish! A counterrevolution presupposes naturally enough that a revolution should first have taken place, and there has not been a revolution in Poland in modern times.

After a destructive war what did happen was that an impoverished country had a "new" system forced on it by the Soviet Union — one of the two powers which a few years previously had divided the country between them. It is a miserable system, which functions not at all on the home front and even worse in its forcibly exported form.

So Solidarity could hardly be a counterrevolution. Perhaps it is the first stirrings of a revolution, a democratic and bloodless revolution, or at least a break with a government, which had become unbearable.

The APN commentator should at least keep a careful check on elementary concepts, if his rancorous attacks on President Reagan and the United States are to have the desired effect. That is: Divert attention from the brutal and filthy reppression of the Polish population and the country's free trade unions.

ACTIVITIES OF POLISH STUDENT GROUP ATTACKED

LD182250 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Now that the overall situation in Poland is getting better with every passing week, Polish authorities are determined to curtail the activities of all kinds of factions and organizations which from the very outset aimed at disrupting the Polish economy, creating chaos in the country and annihilating the foundations of the Polish society. One of these organizations engaged in undermining activities and closely linked to the extremist wing of the Solidarity trade union was the Independent Union of Students. This organization was dissolved earlier this year. The Soviet youth daily KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has carried an analysis of the activities of the Independent Union of Students and its goals. The analysis was contributed by the paper's own correspondent in Poland, Yuriy Orlik.

For several years, not sparing any effort, the so-called Workers Defense Committee agitated Polish college students. They promoted antisocialist ideas and tried to use the student movement for their own political aims. According to the report from Warsaw some young people fell for the sophisticated social demagogy coming from the opposition. Students were lured into the so-called Independent Students Union. Extremists in Solidarity took the so-called independents under their wing from the very outset. Not a day went by without strikes on campuses, whether there was a pretext or not. The main thing was to get students worked up, to disrupt normal campus life. Not a week went by without so-called independents inviting to speak on campus ardent counter-revolutionaries such as Kuron, Michnik, Bujak, Rulewski and the Moczulski couple. This provided ample opportunities for the lies and attacks on the party, socialism and Poland's international allies.

Martial law was introduced when the leaders of the so-called independents were getting ready for their second congress to open on 17 December. The organizers had already worked out a new charter and an organizational program that had shed its apolitical camouflage. The program said outrightly that members would not recognize the leading role of the Polish communists, would fight Marxist-Leninist ideology and gain the right to antisocialist publications and speeches. Decisive measures by the martial law government stopped preparations for the gatherings that organizers hoped would gain worldwide publicity.

The leaders of the organization had not reconciled themselves to the defeat of their destructive and essentially subversive activites. Some of them have gone underground and are still trying to organize strikes at colleges and enterprises. Over 500 students, and most of them members of the so-called Independent Students' Union, since 13 December, when martial law was declared, have been seen at a steel plant in Krakow trying to provoke disorders there along with the leaders of Solidarity.

Some students of Warsaw University are thinking about organizing a so-called secret school to teach students how to handle weapons. Members of the group are supposed to carry weapons and take part in armed actions. To follow through with these plans the leaders of the Independent Students Union and their extremist supporters in Solidarity are prepared to spill the blood of other Poles.

The so-called independents began their activities with attacks on socialism, the party and people's government and declarations of hate, and their activities are ending with the same approach, said the Warsaw report.

More From Orlik

PM181033 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik under the general heading "Polish reportage": "Whom Were the 'Independents' Serving"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- Martial law came just when the leaders of the "independents" were making their final preparations for the Second NZS [Independent Students Association] Congress. It was to have opened 17 December. A new charter and program had been elaborated which completely shed the union's "political" camouflage and directly stated that the "independents" would not accept the PZPR's leading role and would struggle against Marxist-Leninist ideology. The NZS had invited (without consulting the authorities, of course) around 60 foreign delegations to the congress from organizations which are not members of the International Union of Students and which boycott its activity.

The militant authorities' resolute measures put a stop to the preparations for this assemblage, which its organizers had hoped would make a wide international impact. But the incensed NZS leaders have not accepted that their destructive and basically subversive work has been halted. Some of them are going into hiding and making plans for the occupation of higher educational establishments and enterprises. It is no accident that over 500 students, most of them members of the NZS, have been at the Lenin metallurgical plant in Krakow even after 13 December, provoking trouble there together with Solidarity leaders.

Inflammatory leaflets are appearing on the walls of educational establishments, like this one addressed to the students of a medical institute in Warsaw: "The existing situation compels us to engage in clandestine activity. Offer passive resistance. The time to act will come." The authors of the leaflet urge people to tear down and smear with "red paint" official communiques and orders from the authorities, to boycott the measures of the Military Council for National Salvation and to carry out sabotage. Some Warsaw University students are thinking of organizing a "secret cadet school" whose members would carry weapons and participate in armed actions. To carry out their plans the NZS ringleaders, like their patrons from the Confederation for an Independent Poland and KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], were prepared to wade through the blood of their compatriots.

The "independents" began their activity with attacks on socialism, on the party and people's power and with words of hatred. They ended it in the same way.

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT

PM181451 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2 Signed to Press 8 Jan 82 pp 7-8

[R. Yermolayeva and A. Manusevich article: "At the Decisive Hour of the Struggle. On the PZPR's 40th Anniversary"]

[Text] This year the PZPR is preparing to mark the centenary of the Polish workers movement.

The formation of the Polish working class' first Marxist party, known as "Proletariat" (1882), is taken to be the commencement date of this momentous jubilee. The Polish workers movement traveled a long road in its struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence -- from a small group to the creation of the PZPR.

A glorious chapter in the history of the country's workers movement is devoted to the Polish Workers Party (PPR) founded in Warsaw on 5 January 1942. This revolutionary proletarian party was unswervingly guided in its activities by Marxist-Leninist teaching and the theory and practice of the Polish and international workers movement. Inheriting the working class' finest internationalist and patriotic traditions, it was the incarnation of the work begun by "Proletariat" and continued by Polish Social Democracy, the Polish Left Socialist Party and the Polish Communist Party. The PPR was headed by M. Nowotko, P. Finder, M. Fornalska and others.

On the day of its creation, 5 January 1942, the PPR issued a proclamation "To the workers, peasants and intelligentsia! To all Polish patriots!" In it the PPR urged the people to combat fascism. It linked the national liberation struggle inseparably with the struggle for freedom, democracy and social emancipation.

At the decisive hour of the struggle, the proclamation pointed out, all forces must be united to "create a national front to fight for a free and independent Poland," a Poland in which there will be no fascism, oppression by landowners, hunger, poverty or unemployment. A broad national front can only develop around a cohesive working class and its militant party which defends at every turn the working masses' interests and strives for their eventual liberation from the capitalist yoke.

Basing itself on the principles of proletarian internationalism, the PPR explained to workers and peasants and to all the working people that the Soviet people and the other peoples fighting fascism are the Polish people's allies in their struggle for freedom and independence. The party stressed that only in partnership with the Soviet Union, and by relying on its help, can the Polish people achieve liberation.

From the first days of its existence, under the extremely difficult conditions of Hitler's terror and while countering Polish reaction both inside and outside the country, the PPR launched into extensive organizational work. The Gwardia Ludowa [People's Guard] -- the PPR's armed forces -- was created in 1942. The Gwardia Ludowa headquarters formed partisan detachments and directed their struggle.

While leading the people's struggle against Hitler's fascism the PPR outlined the tasks which were to face the country and the working class immediately after the occupationists' banishment from Polish soil. On 1 March 1943 the party Central Committee published a declaration setting out the fundamental tenets of the democratic transformations in the Poland of the future -- the PPR Minimum Program. The significance of the March declaration lay in the fact that it showed the people the way to liberation and mobilized and rallied all the country's democratic forces to fight for a free and independent Poland. Analyzing the situation in the country and the advances which had taken place in the consciousness of the peoples masses, the PPR noted the considerable consolidation of the working class' leading role in the national liberation struggle.

A new policy document adopted by the PPR in November 1943 -- the declaration "What We Are Fighting For" -- outlined propositions aimed at creating a People's Poland -- one which would play a new role in Europe and rely on an alliance with the USSR and all democratic and peace-loving countries -- a Poland which would develop along socialist lines. The PPR consolidated unity of action with leftwing socialists, the left wing of the peasant (ludowa) movement and with the progressive section of the urban strata. Thus the antifascist national front took shape under the communists' leadership.

The underground Krajowa Rada Narodowa [People's Council in Poland] [KRN], which was to assume supreme power in the country, was created 1 January 1944. The PPR figure B. Bierut was elected chairman of the KRN. The KRN, whose program was based on the PPR's political line, had a decisive influence on the whole of the continued process of shaping a new correlation of political forces. Genuinely democratic forces -- both those inside the country and those in emigration -- resolutely sided with the KRN.

The PPR performed the great historic service of elaborating and implementing the concepts underlying the affirmation of Poland's new statehood and the creation of a People's Poland within just state borders.

The implementation of radical land reform was begun even while the country was being liberated from the fascist troops and the nationalization of large and medium-scale industry, transportation and banks were to follow. As a result of the transformations in the country the landowning and capitalist classes were liquidated.

The Polish people's liberation from the Hitlerite yoke by the Soviet Army in 1944-45 ushered in a new era in Polish history. On 21 July 1944 the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) -- free Poland's first worker-peasant government -- was created under the party's leadership. Democratic freedoms were proclaimed and guaranteed on Polish territory and measures were taken to improve the situation of the urban and rural working masses. The bloc of leftwing progressive forces was headed by the PPR. Under its leadership the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations was begun. The country confidently embarked on the path of socialist building

The PKWN manifesto stressed that in its foreign policy Poland would rely on a strong alliance and friendship with the USSR. In its practical activities the PPR devoted great attention to implementing the ideas of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. In the resolution "On the Political Situation and the Party's tasks" of 26 September 1944 and the subsequent appeal to mark the 27th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Central Committee instructed party organizations and all communists to mount a broad campaign to explain to the people the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance for Poland's development and also the Soviet Union's role in the world.

The alliance between the land of the soviets and Poland, which was born of the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, was embodied in the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation signed 21 April 1945.

In its implementation of the principles of socialist building and state reorganization the PPR took into account the specific conditions, historical traditions, the level of economic development and the degree of the people's consciousness. It attached great significance to gaining allies among the broadest masses of the working people.

Polish communists were very aware that successful socialist building in Poland was possible only if the workers parties were united in a single Marxist party. And leftwing forces of the Socialist Party (PPS) knew that cooperation with the PPR and ideopolitical rapprochement with it were a fundamental condition of the creation of the new system. The unification of the workers movement was an objective necessity. The PPR and leftwing forces of the PPS were fully agreed on that. In December 1948 they joined together in the Polish United Workers' Party.

The PPR was active only for a brief period, but it made a colossal contribution. The party struggled heroically during the most tragic period in the Polish people's history, when the country was occupied by Hitler's troops, when terror and violence carried off thousands of PPR members and sympathizers among the Polish people. Creatively applying Lenin's theory of revolution in Poland's specific condition, the PPR formulated and implemented the strategy and tactics of working class struggle at an abrupt turning point in the country's history and laid the foundations of a new social system in Poland.

The Polish People's Republic has become an established member of the fraternal family of socialist countries. The basis of its foreign policy is the strengthening of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The recent period has been a difficult one in Polish history. Exploiting the mistakes of the previous leadership, internal and external reaction provoked a profound political and socioeconomic crisis. Resolute measures by the Polish authorities put an end to counterrevolution's attempts to dislodge the country from the socialist path chosen by the people. As Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, stressed in his address to the Polish people, the party has a special part to play in the building of socialism. It remains an active and creative force in the process of historic transformations.

TASS REPORTS ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD181620 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jan (TASS) -- As the ATA agency reports, the People's Assembly session held in Tirana has adopted changes in the composition of the Albanian Government. Adil Carcani has been appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers instead of Mehmet Shehu who, according to official Albanian sources, "committed suicide". His nephew, Fecor Shehu, was relieved of his post as minister of internal affairs. Hekuran Isai became minister of internal affairs.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV MEETING, TALKS REPORTED

LD151750 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Jan, TASS -- Talks have begun here between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, who is here on a friendly visit.

In the course of the meeting the sides noted that the present development of the socialist economy in Romania and Bulgaria creates favourable conditions for raising cooperation between the two states to a higher level.

When discussing topical problems of international life the sides devoted special attention to the development of the situation in the European Continent and noted that both countries were interested in the strengthening of peace in the Balkans.

Speeches were exchanged at a dinner held in honour of the distinguished Bulgarian guest. Nicolae Ceausescu noted in part that the present meeting was passing in rather complex international conditions. He stressed the need to further strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA, this being of much importance for the assertion of the principles of socialism and the policy of peace.

Speaking in reply, Todor Zhivkov said that the aggravation of the international situation was caused by the policy of imperialism, first of all American imperialism. It is obvious that the imperialists want to destroy everything that was achieved in the field of detente during the past decade. In the international arena, he said, we will further pursue the single and agreed-upon line of socialist countries. Our unity is extremely important since it ensures the success of the great cause of peace and socialism.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN, CZECH AWARDS

LD131944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has been awarded the Bulgarian Order of Georgi Dimitrov and the Czechoslovak Victorious February Order. Comrade Kunayev has been awarded these decorations for his great services to strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

PONOMAREV, RUSAKOV MEET HUNGARY'S GYENES, BERECZ

LD132024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee International Department, stayed in Moscow. They met with Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in departments of the party Central Committee. During the conversations questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and of certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

ANDROPOV DECEMBER VISIT TO HUNGARY REPORTED

Korom, Horvath Meet Andropov

PM451531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Dec -- Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, has arrived in Budapest on a short official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The guest was met at the eastern railroad station by M. Korom, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and I. Horvath, Hungarian minister of the interior. V.Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary, was present.

Andropov Returns From Budapest

PM071509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 31 December Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, returned to Moscow from Budapest having paid a brief official, friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

He was greeted at the station by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.G. Pavlovskiy, G.K. Tsinev and V.M. Chebrikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. The welcoming party included (L. Vatsi), Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

PRAVDA TEXT OF LCY PRESIDENT CABLE TO BREZHNEV

PM081449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own account I cordially thank you for the congratulations and best wishes in connection with the 29 November holiday -- Republic Day.

Let me take this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of our peoples and that of peace, progress and socialism the world over.

[Signed] Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

MOSCOW OBSERVER VIEWS USSR RELATIONS WITH SFRY

LD012018 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] At the beginning of a new year it is customary to summarize the results and review the fruits of the year just ended. Let us also recall that last year contributed to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. As in preceding years, our observer Ivan Alekseyev writes, these relations were constantly in the ascendant. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his congratulatory telegram in connection with SFRY Republic Day, a good basis for this is provided by the glorious traditions of war friendship which was tempered in the struggle against fascism, the positive results achieved in various spheres of our relations and the well-known principles and agreements contained in the joint documents adopted at summit meetings.

I would like to illustrate the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations by citing the example of cooperation by our countries at the state level, Ivan Alekseyev writes. In this connection the ties and contacts which are implemented at the republican level should be stressed. Friendly ties between the largest Soviet republic, the RSFSR, and Serbia have been established. The Russian Federation also cooperates successfully with Montenegro.

Last fall the RSFSR culture days were held in Montenegro and they turned into a real manifestation of friendship. This was a return visit because last summer the culture days of the people of Montenegro were held in the RSFSR. All these days of culture and arts, in the unanimous assessment of the culture ministers of these two republics, bring people even closer together and consolidate traditional friendship. A similar cultural manifestation will be held in spring 1982 in Serbia. Russian artistic ensembles will display their arts there. The program of their performances will be both interesting and varied.

We also recall the recent visit to the Russian Federation by a Serbian delegation, led by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the republican assembly. In addition to Moscow, members of the delegation also visited the Caucasian Dagestanskaya ASSR. We came to the Soviet Union, Dusan Ckrebic said in an interview, to consolidate even more the ties between Serbia and the Russian Federation, ties which represent a component part of the Soviet-Yugoslav relations. We are constantly developing cooperation and strengthening friendship. Our ties are rich, varied and productive.

This is also the way to assess the existing ties between other republics of our two countries. The visit which an Ukrainian Government delegation paid to Croatia and which a Belorussian Supreme Soviet delegation paid to Slovenia were also successful.

Representatives of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina have visited the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. A delegation of the Macedonian Assembly was recently Uzbekistan's guest. These are only some of the last year's results in the sphere of cooperation between our countries and republics at state level. However, also on the basis of these results, we hope that the friendly relations and equal cooperation between our countries will in the future also develop and strengthen successfully.

The development of such relations, as Dusan Dragosavac's telegram on Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday stresses, is in line with the long-term interests of the people of the SFRY and the Soviet Union, equal international cooperation, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

PRAVDA NOTES YUGOSLAV DEBATE ON MEDIA BIAS

PM291655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Press Problems Discussed"]

[Text] Belgarde, 14 Dec -- The TANJUG agency reports that a session of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidium has discussed the role of the SFRY mass media.

Those taking part in the session noted that manifestations of negative tendencies like regional isolation and the one-sided coverage of individual events are to be observed in the Yugoslav press. Individual press organs offer an opportunity for the dissemination of alien views.

In the opinion of a number of those taking part in the session polemics in the Yugoslav press organs are harmful, especially when they are conducted on problems of no significance to society as a whole. Individual press organs express directly or indirectly demands that the course of Yugoslav policy be altered, which essentially means, as the session stressed, making attacks on the LCY's leading role. In this connection it was pointed out that the press must operate "on the main salient" of Yugoslav politics.

USSR, GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS TALK

LD141612 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, and Horst Soelle, foreign trade minister of the German Democratic Republic, held a talk today. They discussed questions of the further development of trade and economic links between the two countries.

USSR, GDR SIGN IRON-ORE MINING AGREEMENT

LD141616 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- An agreement has been signed in Moscow today between the Government of the USSR and the GDR Government on the continuation of cooperation in extracting iron-containing raw materials in the USSR and delivering them to the GDR in 1982-1985.

The agreement envisages the GDR export to the USSR of highly efficient mining and transportation equipment, as well as other types of machinery and equipment for ore-dressing enterprises, which deliver iron-containing raw materials to the GDR.

The agreement also determined the volume and structure of the iron-containing raw materials to be delivered from the USSR to the GDR in 1982-1985.

KULIK: NATO COMMENT ON PEACE MOVEMENT 'ABSURD'

LD181456 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 18 Jan 82

["Contrary to Commonsense and Facts" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has again fallen flat on his face.

Speaking in an interview with the American NEWSWEEK magazine, he made a slanderous statement to the effect that the Soviet Union is allegedly "manipulating and financing" the peace movement.

It goes without saying that it looks better to support the struggle for peace, against war, than throw away millions on the upkeep of terrorist groups and gangs of mercenaries, which have become an indispensable tool of the policy pursued by many NATO member-countries, in the first place, by the USA. But, to put it mildly, it is absurd to portray as "agents of Moscow" the millions of people displaying their will in the course of grandiose anti-war demonstrations in the streets and squares of Europe and America.

According to Joseph Luns it comes out that leading statesmen and figures of bourgeois parties in a number of West Eruopean countries, people who are rather far from communist ideology but are protesting against the deployment of the new death-carrying American weapons on the territories of their countries, appear as "agents of Moscow."

We believe that Joseph Luns is well aware of the fact that they are stimulated to vigorous actions for peace not by the mythical "hand of Moscow," but by profound concern for the destines of human civilization, over which the nuclear axe is hanging because of the ill will of a bunch of militarists. If one examines the causes and stimuli, which stirred masses of people to motion with such force, it would be wrong not to notice that it is precisely the present Washington administration, which has taken course for a sharp aggravation of the international situation, for an unrestrained build-up of the nuclear arms race, for turning Europe into a potential theatre of military operations with the use of atomic weapons that, first, created a real threat to peace, and second contributed to the realization by the broad masses of the scale of this threat and the necessity to oppose it.

The clumsy attempts by one of the NATO leaders at discrediting the peace movement by means of "labelling" will hardly influence millions of people, who, contrary to the false stories of imperialist propaganda, join in the struggle for peace -- the most massive movement of the present following the dictates of their own common sense and will. It is high time that the NATO leaders heed the voice of reason too, consider the will of millions upon millions fighters for peace both in the countries of the North Atlantic bloc and outside them. And there is no acceptable alternative for the peoples to international detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

FRG'S LAMESDORFF CITED ON NATO STANCE ON POLAND

PM190923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch under the general heading "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Bonn, 14 Jan -- NATO's provocative decision with regard to the Polish events has aroused serious concern in West German political and business circles, that are devoted to the policy of detente and cooperation. This is evidently why the FRG Government has deemed it necessary to declare that the pernicious consequences of this decision can be limited.

After a session of the government its spokesman reported that "in the event of the implementation of the economic measures" laid down in the NATO decision, the FRG "will not violate agreements already concluded" with socialist countries. Federal Minister of Economics Lambsdorff stated this "with the approval of the whole government." Lambsdorff also pointed out that all the European parties to the agreement with the USSR relating to the comprehensive "gas-for-pipes" project will "adhere in principle to that agreement." As for the U.S. demands for the West European partners to participate in "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union, the minister said that the FRG "does not have any means of economic pressure at its disposal except in the credit sphere." But Bonn's pledge "not to undermine American economic sanctions" can apply, Lambsdorff said, only to those commodities for which the United States is the chief supplier. Account should be taken here of the fact that on major projects of economic cooperation with socialist countries American concerns are, as a rule, subcontractors for West European firms.

At the same time attempts are being made within the EEC framework to formulate joint positions that would somehow help to avoid the dangerous consequences of the NATO decision while formally conforming with them. Discussion of this ticklish question has begun at the level of representatives of the Common Market countries in an atmosphere of the "strictest secrecy."

FRENCH, FRG LEADERS CITED ON LINKS WITH USSR

PM151517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Against a Resurgence of Cold War"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Jan -- French Minister of External Relations C. Chemsson said in a television interview that France has no plans to reduce trade with the USSR or to refuse supplies of Soviet gas, which are very important to France. "We are not in a state of war," he said.

The minister noted that "from the very outset the French have had a different view of the events in Poland from that of their European and even U.S. partners. In their opinion NATO is not the "best place for a principled discussion of problems" connected with events in Poland.

Bonn, 11 Jan -- Prominent representatives of the FRG business world resolutely reject the U.S. administration's appeals for an "economic boycott" against the USSR and also the adjurations wafting across the Atlantic in connection with the "gas-for-pipes" deal.

"How do you view the present level and prospects of Soviet-West German economic cooperation?

How was it affected by the recent Bonn visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium?" G. Detze, chief editor of the influential economic magazine OST-WEST KOMMERZ, put these questions to the "captains" of FRG industry and finance -- M. Lennings, chairman of Gutewoffnungshuette, E. Pieper, chairman of Salzgitter, H. Gieseler, representative of the Board of UDE; and N. Riess, head of the Helling concern.

"I wholly support FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's statement that the FRG will continue to strengthen and develop economic cooperation with the USSR in areas which benefit both countries," E. Pieper replied. "I think that in the 1980's the FRG's 'Eastern trade,' especially with the Soviet Union, will be an important contribution to the stabilization of our exports. There exist good opportunities for further developing mutually advantageous economic ties -- not only in the power industry sphere but also in the mining industry and transport sphere."

According to H. Gieseler, "the West German economy is more export orientated than any other and it can only function normally in conditions of peace and good-neighborly relations with other countries."

That is why, said the representative of UDE, a firm producing equipment for the chemical industry, we wholeheartedly welcome political rapproachement between East and West.

M. Lennings, head of Gutehoffnungshuette, said that over the past decade an excellent basis has been created for the further qualitative and quantitative growth of FRG-USSR cooperation. "The 'gas-for-pipes' deal will inevitably impart new impetus to this cooperation," M. Lennings continued. "Its important new aspect is the spread of up-to-date Soviet technology to the FRG with the help of the joint Technounion firm."

Summing up the results of the discussion, N. Riess, head of the Helling concern, stressed: "The visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, graphically demonstrated that the USSR is seeking to develop both commercial ties and purely human contacts with its biggest Western trade partner for the good of both countries."

PRAVDA CONDEMNS PORTUGAL'S BARRING OF CPSU VISIT

LD190804 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 19 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: Relapse Into 'Cold War'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 19 Jan TASS -- "These days the Portuguese authorities have resorted to actions, unprecedented for our time and culled from the 'cold war' arsenals," PRAVDA says today in an item headlined "Relapse Into 'Cold War'". The newspaper says that this refers to the ban on the visit by a CPSU delegation to Portugal as guests of the Portuguese Communist Party. To ban a visit by a delegation from the ruling party of a country, with which Portugal maintains normal diplomatic relations, at the invitation of another democratic party, represented in the parliament of the Portuguese Republic, a party which consistently defends the constitutional regime in the country, is a scandalous violation of the practice of international law and obviously runs counter to the Helsinki accords." "Such a line of the Portuguese Government in inter-state relations", PRAVDA continues, "also runs counter to the Constitution of Portugal, whose foreign political section records the principle of developing all-round contacts between states irrespective of their social and state order."

The above-mentioned actions of the Portuguese authorities, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union writes, "fit into the campaign of aggravating international tension now conducted by the United States and its NATO allies in connection with developments in Poland. In its practical actions the government of Portugal goes even further than its partners in the bloc. Such role of initiators of antidetente in Europe, evidently, not only does not accord with the long-term foreign political interests of the Portuguese state but is also fraught with the threat of international isolation the way out of which cost post-April Portugal such efforts."

TASS REPORTS ON ELECTION RESULTS IN FINLAND

LD190556 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Jan TASS -- An electoral college to choose president of the Republic of Finland was elected on January 17 and 18.

According to preliminary results, the Social Democratic Party of Finland won 43.4 percent of voters and enjoys 145 seats out of 301 in the electoral college. 11 percent of voters favoured the Democratic Union of the People of Finland -- the party has 32 seats in the electoral college. The National Coalition Party won 18.7 percent of votes (58 seats), the Centre Party -- 16.9 percent (53 seats).

10.1 percent of votes were cast in favour of small bourgeois parties which have 13 mandates in the electoral college.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

LD182054 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The 2-day elections to the presidential electoral college began in Finland on Sunday. Our correspondent reports from Helsinki:

During the electoral campaign the citizens of the country clearly gave their support to the present foreign political line, which aims at strengthening good-neighborly relations and implementing an active peace policy. Friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are developing on the basis of the ever-topical principles of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and have a stable character. These relations provide convincing evidence of the vitality and power of the policy of peaceful coexistence. They also show that the East and West, despite the opinions of confirmed skeptics, can develop successful cooperation in various fields. This applies particularly to the political sector, where wide-reaching unanimity has been achieved in the decisive questions concerning strengthening peace. They also show that East-West relations can be established on a permanent basis through friendship in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust. The experience of Soviet-Finnish cooperation provides a remarkable example of building relations between two states with different social systems.

Speaking in the Kremlin during President Kekkonen's official visit in November 1980, Leonid Brezhnev said: Our countries have an inestimable capital which has been jointly increased during the postwar years. It is the active cooperation of neighbors in various fields. It is the mutual trust and good relations between our countries. And, lastly, it is the mutual trust and esteem between the leaders of both countries.

This experience is reflected in the CSCE Final Act. This experience has a stabilizing effect on the situation in Europe and in the whole world, which is characterized by worsening relations between East and West. This experience will certainly play an important role in the new and more effective stage of the detente, which must be brought about by East and West jointly by overcoming the state of tension and stagnation in settling essential international questions. And it is natural that new important steps in this direction are expected from the pioneers of detente. By forming firm relations with the Soviet Union, the Nordic countries and other states, Finland secured for itself a worthy place and a good name on the international stage. The permanence of the international position also ensures internal political stability to a remarkable degree. Experience and practice show the essential part played by the foreign political factor in the leadership of the country, in its fortunes and prosperity. We are convinced that the strategic triangle of Finnish-Soviet relations, that is, friendship, trust and cooperation, will continue to provide the basis for development of our good-neighborly relations.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 5 JAN

PM151255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "French Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] On 5 January French ambassador to the USSR Claude Arnaud arrived in Moscow.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON HAIG'S MIDEAST VISIT

LD190327 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Last week U.S. Secretary of State Haig had 3 days of talks in Cairo and Jerusalem. Commentary is by our news analyst Sergey Losev. Here is what he writes:

According to the New York TIMES the U.S. delegation during those talks learned that Israel and Egypt firmly adhere to different viewpoints on the main issues concerning autonomy for Palestinians and that the only thing America can count on is the adoption within the coming months of a general declaration of principles on bodies of self-government on occupied Arab territory. Let us recall however that talks on that autonomy, firmly rejected by the Arabs including the Palestinians, have been dragging on since May 1979 and without success. The Begin government from the very outset regarded those talks and the Camp David process generally only as a diplomatic smokescreen to conceal the creeping annexation of traditional Arab lands. Now the question in many capitals is why has the Reagan administration decided to revive the autonomy talks? This question is being asked, incidentally, in Cairo too.

The attempts to link the coming Israeli withdrawal from Sinai with an agreement on the principles of autonomy are nothing new. Remember the attempts to impose the idea on Cairo were made last August by Israel's Defense Minsister Sharon. Now the United States has joined in these efforts. What lies behind the initiative is the desire to use the issue of completing the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai by 25 April as a lever for putting pressure on Egypt to force it to continue making concessions.

Mr Haig's visit to the Middle East is being followed by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. He is going to hold talks on intensifying the U.S. military presence in the region and that has always been the main aim of the Camp David deal with its smokescreen of lofty rhetoric about a search for a peace settlement.

Now what can be said about Mr Haig's mission from the moral, or better let's say immoral, side? At the recent Brussels meeting of NATO foreign ministers Alexander Haig of all people called for observing high moral principles in foreign policy. He held forth on the need to honor the sovereignty of countries and peoples and, brazenly distorting the real state of things in Poland, urged an end to what he called repressions. But when Mr Haig arrived in Jerusalem he seemed to forget all that. Apparently Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights tallies well with his philosophy -- an annexation that is yet another manifestation of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and which by right is regarded throughout the world as overt seizure by military force of someone else's territory, an action that violates the United Nations charter.

Secretary Haig of course knows what acts of terror the Israeli authorities are committing on occupied Arab lands. But apparently the genocidal policy against the Arab people of Palestine and the barbaric bombing raids on Lebanon are quite compatible with that spirit of civilization that Mr Haig was recently deliberating about in Brussels. Mr Haig's words about noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and U.S. adherence to the cause of democracy and freedom are nothing but demagogy and hypocrisy. This is precisely how the public of the Arab East regards the U.S. position in the light of Alexander Haig's trip to the Middle East.

TASS REPORTS U.S.-ISRAELI 'BLACKMAIL' OF EGYPT

LD181504 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 18 Jan, TASS -- Egyptian-Israeli talks on the question of the withdrawal of Israeli troops, scheduled for April of this year, from the remaining occupied part of the Sinai peninsula opened in Cairo today.

The Israeli Defence Minister Sharon arrived in the Egyptian capital to take part in the talks.

This question is being discussed in conditions of great pressure put on the Egyptian leadership. Just a few days ago Cairo was visited by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who made quite a big effort to force Egypt to consent to the projected "Palestinian autonomy" before the planned withdrawal of Israeli troops. The purpose of the so called "autonomy" is to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and to block the implementation of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and the creation of its own state.

On the eve of the talks Tel Aviv decided to suspend the liquidation of Israeli settlements in the Sinai, actually putting in question the return to Egypt of its territory within the agreed-upon time limits.

Israel has even set forth humiliating conditions to Egypt. In particular it demanded that the Egyptian Government pay for all the installations built on Egyptian soil by the occupationists. In addition to this, the Israeli side insists on the deployment of the Sinai "multinational force" also on the Saudi Arabian islands of Tiran and Sanafir near at entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba which in their time were leased to Egypt.

So Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to means by rude pressure and blackmail to attain their aggressive expansionist plans at the expense of the vital interests of the Arab peoples and to the detriment of the cause of establishing a genuinely just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMUNIQUES

PM181725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 4

["Soviet-Syrian Joint Communique -- PRAVDA Headline]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Government for consultations in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

The situation in the Near East, which has been still further exacerbated following the decision adopted by Israel to annex the occupied Syrian lands in the Golan Heights, was examined at the talks between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

This Israeli action is a gross violation of the UN Charter and decisions and a serious threat to peace and security in the Near East and throughout the world.

The sides arrived at a unanimous opinion on the need to counter the dangerous development of the situation in this region.

The sides also examined other problems associated with the situation in the Near East and with Israel's aggressive actions against other Arab states. They condemn the American-Israeli plans aimed at imposing U.S. supremacy in the Near East and widening Israeli expansion against the Arabs. All this constitutes an encroachment upon the rights of Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, and threatens world peace and security.

The sides regard the conclusion of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel as a dangerous action whose consequences reach beyond the Near East region.

Both sides categorically reject the policy of separate deals. The Camp David agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the talks that the parties to the Camp David agreements are holding on so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

They confirm that a just peace in the Near East must provide for the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied in 1967 and for recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, as well as the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions.

On examining the international situtation both sides condemned American imperialism's attempts to exacerbate international tension and interfere in other states' internal affairs. They also reject the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic on the part of the United States and its allies in the NATO bloc, which contradict the UN Charter as well as the universally recognized norms of international law.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Syrian relations, which have been raised to a new, higher level as a result of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the SAR. Both sides confirmed their desire to continue strengthing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in all spheres, including the military sphere.

A.A. Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam emphasized the fundamental contribution which the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, make to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Syrian relations.

The great significance of the practice of political consultations which has evolved between the Soviet Union and Syria on questions of the situation in the Near East and on other urgent international problems of mutual interest was confirmed. The sides intend to continue and to develop this useful practice in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the SAR.

The talks between A.A. Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given him during his stay in the Soviet Union

ANDREYEV PRAISES USSR-LIBYAN RELATIONS

LD181748 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "Soviet-Libyan Relations; Their Results and Scope")

[Text] The year 1981 will be registered in the annals of Soviet-Libyan relations as a year of continued bolstering and development of friendship and cooperation between both our countries in all fields.

The visits paid in 1981 by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and member of the Libyan revolution command 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to the USSR have recorded yet another chapter in the annals of cordial relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the talks they held in Moscow, views were exchanged on the current international situation and matters pertaining to the unification of the efforts of all forces which oppose imperialism and fight for the freedom and independence of peoples, as well as for peace and combatting the arms race. The talks also covered the various basic aspects of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries with a view to developing and bolstering this cooperation.

The signing of the Soviet-Libyan protocol was also a significant event. It provides for a wide participation by Soviet establishments in the Jamahiriyah's industrialization and the development of its various economic sectors, such as the generation of energy, metallurgy, petroleum and gas and chemical industries, in addition to the training of Libyan national cadres.

Agreement was reached on building the second stage of the iron and steel complex at Misratah along with building chemical complexes for the production of nitrate fertilizers, magnesium and chlorine, in addition to another plant for the production of proteins from crude oil.

This cooperation will be governed by a long-term integral program. Thus, the two sides have affirmed their determination to develop the cordial relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the good of both countries' peoples and the consolidation of understanding and friendship between them.

The multifaceted political and economic relations between the USSR and Libya also received another push forward last year. Soviet observers believe that this serves the interests of the peoples of both our countries and the task of safeguarding peace and security in the Mediterranean and the Middle East and will help the cause of peace in the world.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, spoke during the recent General People's Congress session. He said that the socialist countries are true friends of Libya despite the differences of ideologies. He also spoke of the expansionist nature of the American imperialist march against the forces of peace and progress and expressed his great appreciation of the stand of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, for their firm and principled support of the Arab people's struggle for freedom and independence.

GEYVANDOV VIEWS EGYPT DURING, AFTER AS-SADAT

PM181207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer K. Geyvandov: "Egypt After As-Sadat"]

[Text] The trial of those accused of slaying the former Egyptian president, As-Sadat, continues in Cairo. Other trials in the same connection are expected to follow soon. At first As-Sadat's slaying was depicted as the work of an isolated group of four people. It later proved that there had been a plot. The number of those arrested is claimed to run into hundreds, even thousands. Attempts are now being made to establish the extent of the plot.

From the Egyptian authorities' standpoint these are, of course, all matters of national importance. In my view, however, this is not what really matters. It would seem that a clear answer to the following question is vital to the Egyptians' future: Why did the drama of 6 October last year happen? Although it is no one's intention to excuse this act of terrorism, the truth must be faced and it must be admitted that it was primarily an expression of protest at the policy pursued in recent years by the Egyptian leadership -- the policy which led the country up a blind alley and was personified by As-Sadat.

Let us look at some of the facts which are now being openly discussed both by foreign news agencies and the mass media in Egypt itself. After setting about the gradual dismantling of the gains of the 1952 revolution, including the indisputable economic gains, when he took office, in 1974 As-Sadat announced an "open door" economic policy ("infitah"), lifting restrictions on foreign trade and the movement of currency. It was accompanied by the propaganda myth that as a result of this move Egypt would, as though by magic, enter a period of "prosperity and plenty."

But, as was to be expected, the "infitah" in favor of the private sector, and the attendant excessive privileges given to foreign capital, failed to get foreign investors to undertake large-scale investment. Western businessmen saw Egypt as a vast untapped market for consumer goods and invested capital in projects which had virtually nothing in common with the interests of the country's economic and social development.

The logical result is therefore that the country's industry is to all intents and purposes in a state of stagnation. The cost of living and unemployment are rising. The housing crisis becomes more acute by the day. All social conflicts have reached a boiling point. Per capita income in Egypt is a mere $469 a year. To make matters worse, in recent years the country has witnessed an unprecedented upsurge in corruption, blackmarketeering and smuggling, which has spawned a large group of multimillionaires popularly known as "fatcats."

As-Sadat's antipopular policy was crowned by the Camp David agreements concluded with Israel "on Egypt's behalf" under U.S. auspices. The agreements were accompanied by the latest propaganda myth that "peace is synonymous with prosperity." As we can see, the prosperity failed to materialize but the paradoxical transformations forced on the Egyptian people are plain to see. The Egyptians, who had always prided themselves on being in the forefront of the national liberation struggle of the Arab and African peoples, were forced to accept a situation in which the Israeli Knesset announces that it is annexing east Jerusalem -- a Muslim shrine -- and Syria's Golan Heights, the Tel Aviv Government creates more and more Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories and Israeli aircraft bomb Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the Iraqi nuclear research center at Tammuz.

As a result of the separate "peace treaty" with Israel, Egypt may regain the Sinai Peninsula occupied by Israeli troops back in 1967. But Western journalists who have visited the banks of the Nile recently claim that an increasing number of Egyptians are now asking themselves: At what price? After all, when the Israeli occupation ends a U.S. occupation -- under the guise of the so-called "multinational force" -- and a NATO occupation -- the "force" will also include military contingents from NATO's European members -- will begin. The Egyptian people, who have rich traditions of anti-imperialist struggle, are in the position of having to allow the territory of their own country to be used in order to create an imperialist springboard for attacks against neighboring states and have been teamed up with Israel and Washington's other henchmen. This is shown by the construction on Egyptian territory of bases for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and by the constant U.S. military maneuvers on Egyptian soil, such as operation Bright Star.

One is therefore bound to agree with E. Rouleau, the well-known authority on Near East affairs, when, in summing up As-Sadat's policy, he writes in the French newspaper LE MONDE: "The myths directed propaganda and by the brutal suppression of any show of dissent, have not withstood the test of time."

This would seem to explain the universal interest in the questions of where Egypt is headed and what is to become of the Egyptian people in the wake of the dramatic end of these myths and illusions that was witnessed at the military parade in Cairo 6 October last year? Indicative of that interest is the great amount of attention given by the world press in the last 3 months or so to whatever is said or written in Cairo. It has, for example, been pointed out that in his very first public statements H. Mubarak, the new Egyptian president, said that he sees himself as As-Sadat's successor and plans to continue the course laid down when he was alive. Particular stress was laid on Egypt's intention to continue to honor the commitments assumed when signing the "peace treaty" with Israel.

At the same time the Western mass media also note the appearance of certain new intonations, inflections or, if you like, accents in Cairo. For example, Mubarak's statement at a recent meeting with deputies of the Egyptian National Assembly that Egypt intends to pursue a peaceful policy and is not about to attack any Arab state did not pass unnoticed. "We are continually striving for good-neighborly relations with Arab countries and this is indisputably our national strategy," he said.

It is noted in this connection that at present Egyptian newspapers, radio and television have, in effect, stopped their hostile propaganda campaign against neighboring Arab states that was waged without restraint under As-Sadat.

As for questions of Egyptian foreign policy, the interview given by President Mubarak to the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, in which he declared that Egypt will seek to overcome hostility in realtions with anybody at all, also attracted attention. "Egypt's doors remain open," the president stressed here. "Our hand is still outstretched to all who want to clasp it."

New features have been appearing recently in the development of the domestic political situation in Egypt. Thus a considerable group of the approximately 1,600 Egyptians arrested last September when As-Sadat resorted to new mass repressions against the opposition have been released from prison and had their civil rights restored. According to a report in AL-AHRAM the country's administrative court has begun a hearing on the legality of these actions of the late president. The action brought by a group of people disputes the legality of the arrests that were made, the dismissal of several dozen journalists and university teachers, the disbandment of religious societies and the revocation of the publication permits of a number of newspapers and magazines critical of the regime.

The Egyptian public is reacting positively to the measures to combat corruption and financial abuses which have been taken by the authorities recently. Judging by foreign press reports, serious new disclosures in this regard are not excluded in the future. The informed Arab-language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published in London, says, for example, that the investigation, as is to be expected, will also involve the widow of the late president, Jihan as-Sadat. According to the newspaper, many complaints against her are being received by the office of the Egyptian general prosecutor.

Recently the governor of the Province of Al-Jizah, I. Lutfi, who previously had been president of an Egyptian bank, gave evidence to the investigators. In particular, he admitted the fact of Jihan as-Sadat's participation in profits from a major project designed for foreign tourists, funds which Lutfi released on the personal instructions of As-Sadat. A little earlier the same ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that As-Sadat's brother, who is suspected of receiving millions in "commissions" for "assistance" to American firms supplying weapons to Egypt, has also been investigated by the financial supervisory organs.

Just the other day a new government was formed in Egypt, the first since As-Sadat. The leadership of the ministries involved in organizing economic activity has been virtually completely replaced. Commenting on this circumstance, certain Egyptian newspapers regard it as equivalent to admitting that the state of affairs in the economic sphere remains extremely unsatisfactory. This appraisal is in keeping with the part of President Mubarak's speech at the first session of the new Cabinet where he pointed out the especially important significance of resolving economic problems, among which he singles out those of boosting production and labor productivity, regulating consumption and imports, seeking out large resources for capital investments, implementing the cardinal solution of the housing problem, providing the population with food and strengthening the state sector.

While directing our attention to these new features in Egyptian life today, at the same time the question is being asked in the Arab world and beyond: Is this simply a desire by the current leadership to consolidate its positions following the shock of 6 Octiber or a genuine intention to extricate the country from the impasse into which the previous leadership led it? It would seem that the near future must provide the answer to this question.

LEADER OF CABINDA 'SEPARATISTS' ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD181342 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 18 Jan, TASS -- Lubota, the ringleader of the anti-Angolan puppet grouping calling itself the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC), has arrived in the United States. The leader of the separatists advocating the cessation of Cabinda from the People's Republic of Angola, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, stated in New York that the purpose of his visit across the ocean was to meet officials of the Washington administration. Lubota declined to say, however, who had invited him to the United States and how he had got his entry visa.

The news agency recalls in this connection the cordial welcome given by the American leaders to Savimbi, head of another anti-Angolan bandit grouping, UNITA. We will work for establishing contacts with the U.S. administration because they would mean Washington's recognition of our organisation, the FLEC leader stressed, as AP reports.

The U.S. has so far abstained from openly supporting this separatist front, which has not been recognised by anyone. Washington, according to Lubota, still refrains from establishing official contacts with FLEC precisely because it fears a negative reaction of the independent African states, loyal to the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity with its principle of the inviolability of the existing state borders.

News agencies point out, however, that the Angolan terrorist has already had secret meetings with officers of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, whose agent he himself has been for a long time. The FLEC gangs are known to have had combat training under the supervision of former officers and sergeants of the "special army" of the Portuguese colonial army, and also American advisers.

We would like to establish in Cabinda a small pro-Western state, Lubota frankly stated, according to AP. He also said that the front intended to operate from the territory of a neighbouring Western-leaning country.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

LD191146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Maputo, 19 Jan (TASS) -- Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on Monday received a delegation of CPSU party workers visiting here composed of Vitaliy Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department (head of the delegation), and Yevgeniy Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Issues concerning the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party in the ideological sphere were touched upon in the conversation. Valentin Vdovin, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, took part in the conversation.

MADAGASCAR INDEPENDENCE PARTY RESOLUTIONS CITED

LD190942 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 19 Jan, TASS -- In the conditions of the present-day international situation which became aggravated through the fault of imperialist forces led by the United States, it is the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which puts a reliable obstacle in the way of war mongers, stresses a resolution of the enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) which was closed here. It is the duty of all who cherish the ideals of peace and democracy to back the constructive foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and other states of the socialist community.

The AKFM Central Committee has strongly denounced the militarist preparations by the United States and its allies from the aggressive NATO bloc. The imperialist circles, says the plenum's resolution, are trying to involve Indian Ocean states in the orbit of their bellicose designs. The American administration is escalating its military presence in this region and torpedoes the world community's efforts to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean under the UN auspices.

The AKFM Central Committee called to step up the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The plenum's participants denounced the U.S. attempts to knock together another military bloc in the southern Atlantic -- the South Atlantic treaty organisation (SATO) -- with the participation of South African racists. They exposed Washington's support for the reactionary regimes in El Salvador and Haiti, the U.S. alliance with South Africa and Israel, collusion with Beijing, which is spearheaded against Vietnam, Loas and Kampuchea, and machinations against Afghanistan.

The plenary meeting expressed satisfaction with the normalisation of the situation in Poland and condemned Washington's interference in Poland's affairs with a view to overthrowing the socialist system and discrediting socialism.

Having examined the situation in Madagascar, the AKFM Central Committee favoured the intensification of planning in the economy, development of the cooperative movement and consolidation of the National Front for the Defence of the Revolution and local bodies of people's power.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

LD181820 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- A message from the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos has come to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev. In the message, on behalf of the people of Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and on his own behalf, Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Availing myself of the opportunity, the message runs, I express once again the Angolan people's militant solidarity with the Soviet people in promoting broader struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, for the victory of socialism.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SIERRA LEONE RELATIONS NOTED

LD171402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Conteh, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone, have exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. The messages express confidence that the friendly Soviet, Sierra Leonean relations will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

RPP CHARGES CIA TRAINING SALVADORAN TORTURERS

PY182200 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. military advisers participate in torturing Salvadoran rebels and prisoners. (Carlos Antonio Gomez), a former soldier of the Salvadoran Army, reports on the subject in an interview with the New York TIMES. Not wanting to be an accomplice of the crimes committed by the junta, (Gomez) deserted and managed to leave El Salvador. (Gomez), who had served at the (Ilopango) Air Force Base garrison, said that there the officers hold special torture sessions in which they torment those patriots who have fallen prisoner and those persons suspected of sympathizing with them. These sessions, which conclude with the death of the victim, are supervised by gringo military advisers who are, in fact, CIA executioners.

At the end of December a similar report was published by the British newspaper (?GUARDIAN), except that it dealt with another Central American country: Guatemala. In this country Chilean, Israeli and Yankee specialists jointly conduct questionings which are characterized by the use of special Israeli electronic equipment designed to inflict especially refined pain. They enable the semiliterate executioners of the regime to torture their victims on a purportedly scientific basis.

It has also been reported that there are expert interrogators among the large group of CIA agents who were dispatched to Honduras last year. In Honduras, whose army the United States plans to use to launch a wide intervention in El Salvador and Guatemala, repression against the democratic forces has worsened.

The participation of Americans in tortures inflicted on Latin American patriots is not something new of course. Back in the 1960's the CIA sent dozens of its agents to collaborate with the secret police of reactionary regimes. They not only helped the local torturers but also trained them how to systematically use interrogation techniques based on physical and psychological torture. One of the most notorious specialists in this field was Daniel Mitrione, who helped create a system of prisons, surveillance and torture in various countries until 1971, when he was captured and shot following a decision issued by a Tupamaros military tribunal.

Many executioners of the Stroessner, Pinochet, Duvalier, Salvadoran and Guatemalan tyrannies and that of the late dictator Somoza were trained in the art of torture at the notorious U.S. School of the Americas. Here they attended a special course and were lectured on how to set up prisons and concentration camps. These topics are part of a training program for several dozen of specially chosen persons out of the 1,500 Salvadorans whom the Pentagon and the CIA decided to urgently train. The first group of this contingent has already arrived in the United States. Thus, gringo imperialism continues to improve its gigantic system of tortures and harrassment in Latin America.

EXPANDING CUBA-USSR TRADE COOPERATION REPORTED

LD181520 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 18 Jan, TASS -- Tens of huge ships are carefully piloted through the bottleneck of the Havana harbour every day. One could study world geography by the flags these ocean dry-cargo ships and tankers carry on their sterns. But most often it is red hammer-and-sickle flags.

Despite attempts of the present U.S. administration to toughen the economic blockade imposed on the Freedom Island over 20 years ago, Cuba is successfully developing trade relations with more than 100 countries. For example, Mexico, Japan, Canada, Spain, France and West Germany are among its major trading partners. It is consolidating trade relations with a number of developing countries, where it exports cement, sugar industry equipment, textiles and storage batteries.

Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuba's minister of foreign trade, reported that the dynamic development of the national industry in the past five years had made it possible to include over a hundred of new commodities in the export list of the republic.

The Soviet Union is Cuba's biggest trading partner. It meets Cuba's needs in various machine tools, equipment, ships, planes and automobiles, as well as in many types of raw materials. In its turn, Cuba supplies the USSR with sugar, nickel, citric plants, tobacco products and other goods. The bilateral trade is developing on the situation on the capitalist market.

The plan of expanding economic cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union envisages the 50-percent growth of trade by 1985 as against 1980.

CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS MILITARY QUESTIONS IN CHILE

LD191250 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 19 Jan, TASS -- A. U.S. Congress delegation headed by leader of the Senate Republican majority Howard Baker and Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee Melvin Price, visited Chile early in January. They held all-round talks with Pinochet and other leaders of the military-fascist junta.

According to information which has filtered into the press, they discussed military questions connected with the situation in Central America and problems of enhancing the combat ability of the Chilean Armed Forces and consolidating American-Chilean relations in the military field. Giving his assessment of these meetings, Howard Baker declared that the talks helped to a great extent resolve problems which had existed in U.S.-Chilean relations. It is pointed out here that this was the first contact at this level in the past four years. It is expected that U.S. Vice President George Bush will visit Chile in February this year. Fraternisation between the U.S. administration and the Chilean junta is thus acquiring new dimensions.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY ON WORKING CLASS

FM141143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by S. Kolesnikov and V. Usanov: "The Creator-Class" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] The main force behind the formation of the new society is the working class. The experience of history and the practice of the liberation struggle and socialist creation have confirmed this conclusion reached by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. What is it that determines the working class' leading role in the process of the revolutionary transformation of the world? Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has talked about it impressively and with feeling. The working person, he wrote, is a "great worker. He has endless patience; he knows his job and is accustomed to doing it well. Even in czarist days, in conditions of exploitation he was repelled by shoddy workmanship, for he always valued expertise and had respect for his labor. Almost all the wealth accumulated by mankind was created by his sinewy hands. But he is not a captive to property, nor has his soul been destroyed by selfishness; it has a thriving breadth to it, a vigor and a perpetual yearning for justice. He is resourceful, sharp and blessed with a lively mind and sense of humor. He is resolute, bold and loyal toward friends, ready at all times to come to the aid of a comrade. The factory whistle called everyone to the shift and it also united the workers; there arose a lofty sense of unity and common interests, of that proletarian solidarity which made of millions of people of different ages, experience, customs and nationalities a mighty and monolithic and genuinely revolutionary class."

The very important tenets of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the working class and its historical role and the profoundly scientific character of the CPSU's activity in leading its struggle and labor at the various stages of social development are extensively covered in the anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Working Class" (Note: "V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Rabochem Klasse. Moscow. Political Literature Publishing House, 1981. 383 pages).

The teaching on the proletariat's worldwide historic mission, the book notes, is the main teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The creative development of this teaching in line with the specific historic stages of revolutionary transforming activity always has been and remains a distinctive feature of the party's theoretical and practical work. Naturally, various aspects and traits of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the working class' leading role come to the fore at each of these stages. The process of the formation of the proletariat as a revolutionary class and its transformation from a "class in itself" into a "class for itself" made it essential to create a political vanguard for the proletariat -- a new type of party. It embodied in the most concentrated form the best features of the working class -- great conscientiousness, organization, discipline and an ability to fight hard and make sacrifices for the sake of the triumph of the great ideals of social progress. The proletariat, Lenin noted, becomes "an invincible force thanks simply to the fact that its ideological unity in the principles of Marxism is reinforced by the physical unity of an organization welding millions of working people together into a working class army."

The anthology consistently reveals the factors contributing to the implementation of the working class' worldwide historic mission at the stage of mature socialism. The working class in our country now constitutes the majority of the working people. But its role and place in socialist society is not determined by numbers alone, as they may change in relation to economic development and the pace of the scientific and technical revolution. By the very logic of social development it is pushed to the forefront of scientific and technical and social progress.

Today, at the stage of mature socialism, such working class qualities as great conscientiousness and organization assume even greater significance.

This is due to the heightened complexity of the tasks society has to solve in the course of communist building and to the completion of the reorganization of social relations on the collectivist foundations characteristic of the new system.

These "natural" qualities of the working class must be comprehensively preserved and enhanced also because the forces of imperialism and reaction are doing their best to "erode" class consciousness and undermine the unity of the socialist working class, its cohesion, staunchness and conscious discipline.

Ideological saboteurs of all varieties are seeking to impose on workers a petit bourgeois, "consumer" attitude toward socialism and toward their people's state. Moreover, they take advantage of the occasional alien sentiments which appear in working milieu and which have nothing to do with the true social essence of the working class; they try to lean on that part of it which has not yet been through the purifying school of collective labor. It was right after the victory of October that Lenin wrote about the need to combat this mentality, to combat attempts "to continue to approach the PEOPLE factory, the factory now owned by the people, with only one thought in your mind: 'to get a bigger slice of the cake.'" The conscientious worker, he noted, should feel he is not only the master at his own plant but also a true "representative of the country and a full-fledged representative of the entire class and should be aware of his historic responsibility for the destiny of socialism. The instilling and strengthening of class consciousness and heightening of the ideological vigilance of working people in the socialist community countries is an important factor in the implementation of the working class' worldwide historic mission -- that is the conclusion which arises from the materials in the anthology.

Developing independent initiative on the part of workers and all working people "in the matter of creative ORGANIZATION work" -- that was Lenin's description of the chief task in building a new society. The main role, that is, the organizational role, of the working class can only be carried out correctly, successfully and victoriously provided there is constant guidance from the Communist Party. "Only the Communist Party," he wrote, "provided that it truly is the vanguard of the revolutionary class, provided that it incorporates all its best representatives; provided that it comprises fully conscious and dedicated communists, enlightened and tempered by the experience of hard revolutionary struggle; provided that this party has managed to forge an unbreakable link with all aspects of the life of its class...only that kind of party is capable of leading the proletariat...." On the other hand, only under the leadership of that kind of party is the working class capable of developing its creative potential to the full and showing that it truly is the leading force of social progress.

The leading and organizing activity of the Marxist-Leninist party, the anthology notes, is the main condition of the working class' decisive influence on the development of the new society. By becoming the militant vanguard of the entire Soviet people in conditions of mature socialism the CPSU in no way forfeits the class character of its policy and ideology. It remains the party of the working class.

The tempering school of labor which the working class is constantly going through is also a school of social initiative and social activeness. It is on these qualities of the working class, on its participation with all working people in running society's family affairs, that the effective functioning of socialist democracy depends. The working class also influences society's political life by force of example. It is on the principles and norms of organization which were shaped in the proletarian movement and developed in the activity of a new type of party that the economic and social and political structures of mature socialism are now based. The team form of labor organization is also a substantial contribution to the further growth of the wroking class' social activeness.

The strengthening of the working class' leading role is tied up with the growth of its ideopolitical maturity and the improvement of its educational standard and professional skills. Today's worker is increasingly displaying the features of a new type of production worker. He has a broad professional outlook, he possesses expertise and a profound knowledge of the polytechnical bases of production and he is capable of mastering the latest machinery and technological processes quickly. He is a vehicle for advanced labor culture and he fights to develop and propagate it. The character of the modern worker's labor is also changing, acquiring more and more intellectual content. Although what I have said does not of course mean that each individual or every single detachment of workers has already succeeded in meeting the exacting requirements of our era. There is still a lot to do in this area.

At its 26th Congress the Communist Party assessed the long experience of the development of all classes and social groups in our society and it arrived at the important theoretical and practical conclusion that the formation of a classless social structure will take place by and large within the historical framework if mature socialism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "the contemporary working class has been and remains the leading force in this process, what Marx called its 'social intellect and social heart.'" The items in the anthology clearly demonstrate that the ideological and sociopolitical domination of the working class and its constantly growing role in communist building are the guarantee of the creation of the first classless society on earth, of the realization of Lenin's dream of "making EVERYONE A WORKING PERSON."

Our country's working class has always seen the cause for which it is fighting as an integral part of the international struggle of proletarians in all countries. It has acted and is still acting as a genuinely international force. It is primarily the hands, minds and energy of the working class of our country and the other socialist countries which have built a society without exploiters and have created a mighty economic and defense potential which play the paramount role in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. The Soviet working class is ever ready to give internationalist aid to its class brothers and fighters for social and national liberation.

The experience of history shows that the might of the "great, worldwide army of labor" and the rate of its inexorable march along the path of social progress depend largely on the organization, cohesion and activeness of the working class and on the unity of its ranks. The entire content of the anthology convincingly confirms the historic correctness of the teaching on the worldwide historic mission of the working class and its great transforming power.

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL ON WORKER PARTICIPATION

PM141101 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by S. Arzhavkin, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Trade Unions Council: "Democracy and the Economy: Notes on Working People's Participation in Production Management"]

[Text] Minsk -- I was recently involved in the story of a dismissal. A staffer who had worked at a plant for about 20 years recently left "at his own request." I shall not go into the details of the conflict, it is the gist which is important. This man made a proposal making it possible to reduce considerably the expenditure on the production of a certain article in mass demand and to save a considerable quantity of a scarce material. The proposal, it must be said, was accepted without any red tape. The conflict arose at the most "agonizing" stage of any innovation -- its introduction. The administration considered the worker's proposal to be disadvantageous to the enterprise since the cost of the article was sharply reduced. This could affect profits. And the plant leadership was reluctant to think about how to restructure production so that it was advantageous to both the plant and the state. The plant trade union committee adopted the stance of a detached observer in the conflict.

The more deeply you investigate the crux of this conflict the more you become convinced that it was not only a case of the relations between the innovator and the management. The rationalizer found no support even from his own comrades. And that is the most unpleasant thing. If he had not heard from various quarters "you of all people should have...." matters would not have gone as far as his resignation. The trouble was that the progressive nature of the innovation did not become obvious to the collective and its right and opportunity, through numerous social formations, to influence the decisions taken by the administration remained unrealized.

It is above all a case of problems of involving working people in production management. In August last year we devoted a plenum of the republic's Trade Unions Council to these issues.

To judge by the statistics, the social activeness of the republic's working people, broght about by the steady democratization of social and production life, has reached a high level. Just consider a management function like planning. There is hardly a single enterprise now whose collective has not taken an active part in planning its economic and social development. Merely in the period when the state plan for 1981 was being discussed, there were almost 80,000 workers' meetings in Belorussia in which 4,882,000 people took part. Some 626,000 speakers made over 105,000 proposals as a result of whose generalization 62,400 were included in plans for the economic and social development of enterprises, associations and sectors.

All this convincingly demonstrates the achievements and potential of the democratization of production. However, we cannot orient ourselves solely toward the quantitative aspect of the matter. This prevents some trade union councils and committees from perceiving the most typical shortcomings in work and is conducive to formalism.

Thus, at the suggestion of the workers of the Borisovskiy branch of the Minsk Krupskaya sewn goods production association, the plan for the enterprise's modernization provided for the construction of a kindergarten and nursery. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's No 15 trust included this in the plan for construction work for 1981, took the money and a contract. But the matter stopped dead there. The assignment was not even conveyed to the construction administration -- the immediate executive body. What is this if not the deception of the entire labor collective? Yet the workers' proposal probably figures among the tens of thousands which, according to the statistics, have been included in the plan of the republic's enterprises and sectors.

Of course, there are not all that many particularly gross violations. But, I repeat, it is not so much a case of their number as of the possibility that they can actually occur.

In the period of preparation of the above-mentioned Belorussian Trade Unions Council plenum, we created special working parties which studied the state of affairs at various enterprises in the republic and familiarized themselves with the materials of studies carried out by sociologists from the Belorussian State University in a number of the republic's labor collectives. The overwhelming majority of persons questioned link all aspects of the collectives' economic and social life with the opportunities for taking an active part in production management. The need for workers to take part in the elaboration and implementation of decisions which exert fundamental influence on the affairs of the entire collective is understood and obvious.

There is hardly a leader to be found who would deny the importance of the working people's participation in production management. But in actual fact, in the specific circumstances of economic management, whether it be planning, the organization of labor or competition, or the elaboration of material and moral incentive schemes, you still encounter a failure to understand the indisputable fact that the working people's participation in production management is an essential condition for the successful running of the socialist economy.

How otherwise to explain the fact that the number of enterprises adopting counterplans is falling with every passing year in the republic's industry: While in 1978 there were 196 such enterprises, last year there were only 83.

The restructuring of economic relations is now underway in virtually all elements of the economy. However, this is taking place in different ways in different places. Where, for instance, the introduction of the team method of labor organization and of the new system of assessment indicators proceeds without reliance on the collective and without consideration for the collective's management role, formalism is engendered together with an individual's skepticism as to his ability to fruitfully implement his social function as the master of production. Hence the poor executive and labor discipline, thriftlessness, distrust of innovations and sometimes even opposition to them. The leader's desire to consult with the worker is not enough on its own. The actual process of involving labor collectives in production management must be recognized as an objective natural law and economic necessity.

And that is why we are seeking to enhance the economic leaders' responsibility for the fulfillment of collective contracts, the decisions of workers' meetings and the recommendations of the standing production conferences and other public formations. Failures to implement these decisions should be just as severely penalized as nonfulfillment of state targets.

One form of increasing this liability on the part of the economic leaders consists in their reports to the labor collectives and trade union committees on the fulfillment of economic and social development plans and collective contracts. The republican Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Committee, which together with the ministry, carries out socioeconomic planning on the scale of the entire sector, has achieved a situation where such reports from enterprise and association leaders are becoming the norm. Their results are being extensively publicized.

It is perfectly obvious that the recommendations of science, and above all sociology, should help to increase the effectiveness of the working people's involvement in production management. Virtually all major enterprises and associations now have their own sociological services. Many plans and factories cooperate with VUZ sociological laboratories and with the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences on an economic contract basis. Where the results of sociological research into various aspects of the collectives' production and social life become the scientific basis for the improvement of the trade unions' work in enlisting the working people to production management, this process acquires a systematized and purposeful nature. Take Minsk's Gorizont production association, for instance. Here the sociologists' recommendations are efficiently realized. For instance, a study of the organization of labor on the conveyor belt systems made it possible to introduce a whole series of organizational measures. As a result, the monotony of conveyor belt operations has been reduced and its rhythm's psychological and physiological strain has been eliminated.

Unfortunately there are few such examples. In the majority of instances files containing the sociologists' conclusions and recommendations gather dust on the shelves and pile up in the far corners of cupboards and safes. Valuable material on whose collection, analysis and generalization considerable resources have been spent, goes to waste. Yet the trade union councils and committees sometimes act blindfolded and display an amateurishness far removed from the requirements of scientific methodology.

I have touched on just a few aspects of the complex and multifaceted process of involving working people in production management. I have tried to ponder the key elements of this process. Directing, organizing and guiding it is a very important duty of the trade unions, whose task of being "a school of management, a school of economic administration, a school of communism" is becoming increasingly topical with every passing year.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON REASONABLE CONSUMER NEEDS

PM180921 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 January publishes on page 2 a 3,000-word article datelined Chelyabinsk by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences N. Mikhaylov under the headline "Ideology: The Limit of the Reasonable." Arguing that while a materialist attitude is undesirable in a socialist society "ascetism is not our ideal, and needs develop together with the progress of production." Mikhaylov discusses "the problem of the contradiction between the material and the spiritual" in people's needs. Although a person's needs may be reasonable, he claims, they must be satisfied in an appropriate way: "Helping a person to find the correct way of realizing his needs is a task of exceptionally important social and educational significance. Reasonable needs can only be formed in reasonable activity." A person's spiritual needs are largely met through work, he argues, but emphasizes that "if the main value of labor is reduced merely to wages, the danger is created that individualistic sentiments may be animated.'

Finally Mikhaylov discusses whether it is appropriate to place limits on consumption: Consumer standards in bourgeois society, he says, are based on a "petit-bourgeois mentality" of greed and excess; but "the socialist model of consumption does not only have economic parameters; it rests on the moral foundations of our life." "The criterion for sensible needs is a moral criterion."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON COMMUNIST COMRADESHIP

PM191009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Comradeship"]

[Text] "Comrade communists..."

A party meeting, party bureau session or party committee plenum usually opens with this address. Seemingly ordinary words which long ago entered into the practice of party life, but at the same time on each occasion they have a uniquely exalted, invocatory resonance. Because it has long been known that there are no ties more sacred than the ties of comradeship, and our party comradeship is the supreme form of the union of people with the same Marxist-Leninist world outlook, common political ideals and the most humane morality, the purest ethics. This unity is a great and powerful force.

Organizationally, party comradeship begins with a few communists, with a party group or primary party organization, and overall now comprises almost 18 million people. People of different professions, ages, nationalities and places of residence, they are united in the main thing: They are party comrades. And all are equal before the elevated demands of the party rules.

In the words Comrade L.I. Brezhnev uttered at the 26th CPSU Congress, assiduity and discipline in organic combination with bold initiative and enterprise, practicality and efficiency combined with an orientation toward great objectives, a critical attitude toward shortcomings combined with unshakable confidence in the historical advantages of the path they have chosen must be inherent in them all.

The ideological and organizational cohesion and unity of the party's ranks are an indestructible law of its life. It is implemented most fully in those party organizations which are constantly concerned about the observance of the rules of party comradeship. The first rule is that party members must be in the vanguard of the labor collective and must be an example to all. Working and studying and living so that everyone says: That's a real communist, a real comrade!

The establishment of such an atmosphere is being promoted by the large amount of work which the party organizations have been performing since the 26th CPSU Congress. This work is aimed at ensuring that every communist raises his labor and political activeness and truly becomes a leader, drawing others behind him. Then matters in the collectives as a whole also proceed better.

Just as for instance, in Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon, the first in the capital to report the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the initial year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Or in the Leningrad Territorial Main Administration for Construction in the Western Regions of the RSFSR which commissions planned installations on or ahead of schedule every year.

Many such instances could be cited. What is the main guarantee of the success of the best party organizations and labor collectives? Every time you are persuaded that matters go well where people live and work in harmony. Where communists treat each other and those around them in a truly comradely manner -- solicitously, cordially and tactfully. Here they do not conceal the secrets of their skill but help a young worker "take wing" more rapidly, and pay tribute to a senior worker's experience. A person goes to such a collective in the morning in high spirits. In such a party organization a communist draws strength for further fruitful work.

All this undoubtedly has nothing in common with an atmosphere of complacency, leniency and mutual unexactingness. Where necessary communists must have a kind word or a sharp word to say directly and frankly. Here the role of party committee plenums and party meetings is particularly great. They reach their goal if they take place in an atmosphere of high principledness and if not only the shortcomings but those specifically to blame for them are cited from the platform.

Party organizations are called on to struggle actively, implacably against any deviations from the norms of our life. The decisions of the 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum point us in precisely that direction. Not a single case of mismanagement, indiscipline, moral dissolution can be left without a propoer assessment from communists. They ought not to wait for measures to be taken "from above."

Genuine party comradeship precludes any unnecessary patronage and mutual coverup, protectionism and favoritism. Particularly intolerable are instances when every effort is made to keep a man in a leading post when he has disgraced himself in that capacity -- and not, of course, on the basis of principled considerations. This seriously harms both the cause and the education of cadres.

Some time ago Ivanovskiy Obkom examined the facts surrounding the appointment to leading posts of people who had compromised themselves. Here is one of them -- N. Sorokin. He was dismissed from his post as head of a mechanized column for amoral behavior, gross violation of financial discipline and distortion of state accounts, but the leadership of the Ivobslpetsstroy trust promptly appointed him head of another column. From there he was sent as chief engineer to a subdivision of Ivorsovhozstroy, and then he was promoted to head of the Repair and Construction Administration of the oblast Consumer Services Administration. And here, as before, he broke the law, but when the question of punishment came up, Sofokin was dismissed...at his own request. He was saved, of course, by so-called friends, and not real comrades.

An important test of any party organization is the education of young communists. Work with them must be organized in such a way that each one organically imbibes the best traditions of party comradeship, modeling his or her life, deeds and acts on them. Party veterans are at present being awarded the "50 Years of Party Membership" badge. This is a significant and solemn event. It somehow reflects the militant history of our party and the glorious path it has trodden. Younger comrades express words of gratitude to the senior comrades for their great, tireless work in the past and for the help which they generously give today. May this ceremony serve well everywhere the work of young people's party education!

At the dawn of the century, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Holding each other tightly by the hand, we are walking a steep and difficult path in a closely knit group." "Today we are already a huge army and our former difficulties are behind us. But life brings new problems peculiar to our time. The strength of Leninist party comradeship, which is truly indestructible, helps us to resolve them successfully.

BREZHNEV GREETS BELORUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD131900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to all participants in construction enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry on the occasion of their successfully implementing ahead of time their 1981 socialist obligations for putting into commission production capacities at the industry's enterprises in the republic; capacities have been commissioned ahead of plan at the Kobrin spinning and weaving mill, at the Brest carpet and cloth production association, at the Solegorek and Orsha garment factories, and at the Dubrovo and Oshmyany flax-treating plants. This represents a significant contribution to the successful implementation of the 26th party congress decisions for increasing consumer goods supplies and the well-being of the Soviet people.

In the greetings it is noted that the production successes which achieved result from constant work on improving the management of capital construction, the widespread introduction of the brigade system, the growing expertise of personnel, sensitive interaction and cooperation between all those involved in the construction industry, and the great organizational and political work carried out by party, trade union and komsomol organizations. We are sure, the greetings reads, that your example of mobilizing strength and means for carrying out light industry construction tasks ahead of plan will serve the successful implementation of the aims of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

GRISHIN ATTENDS WW II EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD142224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the routing of the German fascist troops outside Moscow is enjoying an enormous success among Muscovites. On 14 January the exhibition was visited by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and by Moscow Gorkom secretaries Dementyeva, Borisov, [name indistinct], Ponomarev and Roganov.

KATUSHEV, SHIBAYEV ATTEND RAILWAY UNION CONGRESS

LD182054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A congress of the trade union of the railway transport workers has opened in Moscow.

The delegates will listen to a report on the work of the trade union central committee and of the auditing commission, will discuss the tasks of this branch in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and will elect leading organs and delegates to the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; heads of ministries and departments; and senior party officials are taking part in the work of the congress.

INTERREPUBLIC RAIL MEETING CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF131516 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] An interrepublican meeting to discuss measures aimed at promoting railway freight traffic and protection of goods in Soviet central Asia was held in Tashkent today. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Uzbek SSR, the Tadzik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Kirgiz SSR, the Kazakh SSR and the Georgian SSR.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kazimov, chairman of the Uzbek Transportation, Highways and Communications Commission; and [name indistinct], the Uzbek deputy minister of communications.

KIRGIZ LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

WA051130 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question "Instances of Red Tape in the Investigation of Criminal Cases of Embezzlement of Socialist Property."

In an adopted decree, the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee observes that the republic's law enforcement authorities have recently relaxed their work, are underestimating the social-community danger of such crimes as the embezzlement of state property, taking bribes, speculation and money-grubbing, are tolerating irresponsibility and red tape in combating them and sometimes even encourage the purveyors of this evil.

The level of work of the investigatory machinery of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD does not correspond to the requirements of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee directives concerning an intensification of the fight against embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation. Exasperating red tape is permitted during the investigation of criminal cases involving the embezzlement of state and public property, as a result of which the criminals frequently escape just punishment and the losses caused the state remain uncompensated.

Thus on 12 November 1980 the republic MVD Investigatory Administration instituted criminal proceedings against Alpatskaya, former head of the Chinar Cafe of the Frunze Public Catering Association, on a charge of embezzlement of socialist property on a particularly large scale and of taking bribes. From April 1979 through November 1980 alone, Alpatskaya and a criminal group had embezzled more than R25,000 and produced artificially inflated reports to the tune of R121,400 on top of the cafe's commodity turnover plan, for which they received more than R3,500 in illegal bonuses. Timely operational measures for a thorough investigation of this criminal case were not adopted. Availing themselves of the connivance and lax attitude toward the performance of their duties of the investigatory workers (Akchurin, Tessman and Satkeyev), the criminals hid the embezzled material assets. Alpatskaya, the organizer of the group, was able to protect from the inventory a Zhiguli automobile and, in the course of the investigation, to sell it. Despite Alpatskaya's testimony that Karpenko, a worker of the Department for Combating Embezzlement and Socialist Property and Speculation, was linked with her criminal group, the republic MVD, in flagrant violation of the law of criminal procedure, failed to examine this case for 6 months. This was because Comrade Gabidulin, minister of internal affairs of the republic, and his first deputy, Comrade Tolonov, failed to monitor the course of the investigation of this dangerous crime.

Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor Comrade Demichev, his deputy, Comrade Bocharov, and Comrade Isakov, head of the Prosecutor's Office Investigatory Administration, are failing to provide for the in-depth and prompt investigation of criminal cases. Thus, on a variety of pretexts the criminal proceedings involving the Chinar Cafe became entangled in red tape. As a result, the term of custody of the criminals expired, and in July-August 1981 they were released, which justifiably angered the public. And it was only following SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA's protest that the prosecutor had the criminals rearrested.

Such instances of outrageous red tape and connivance with embezzlers of socialist property are not isolated. On 1 November 1980 citizen Akzamov stole a large quantity of cigarettes at the Frunze Tobacco Factory. Despite the obvious nature of the crime, the investigators of the Sverdlovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department dragged out the investigation for 9 months. The factor's Council for Prevention of Infringements of the Law requested that the prosecutor's office put an end to the illegal conduct of the investigators of the Sverdlovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department. But the prosecutor's office adopted a formal attitude toward examining the collective's petition and failed to adopt any measures in respect to those who had protected the embezzler. And it was only at the emphatic insistence of the administration and the public organizations of the enterprise that Akzamov was sentenced on 27 August 1981.

On the night of 19-20 January 1981 a group of workers of the same tobacco factory (Dzhankotova, Volvach, Chervonets and others) stole almost R1,000 worth of cigarettes. The criminals were caught red-handed and confessed to the crime. But the investigators of the Sverdlovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department (Comrade Dzhakipov, chief) entangled this case in red tape for 7 months. None of the embezzlers was held in custody during the investigation, although one of them, Chervonets, had been sentenced previously for a similar crime. Availing themselves of the connivance of the police and workers of the prosecutor's office, Dzhankotova again stole tobacco products in June 1981. For unknown reasons, these criminal proceedings have been halted and suspended for several months.

The workers of the prosecutor's office and the court of Sverdlovskiy Rayon also manifestly protected another embezzler of socialist property, Abykeyev, the former storekeeper of this factory. In September-December 1980 he embezzled tobacco products worth approximately R6,000. In January 1981 the enterprise administration forwarded the said material to the Oktyabrskiy People's Court. Only after 4 months did Comrade Sapayev, chairman of the people's court, initiative a prosecution against Abykeyeva and then forwarded it to Comrade Orlov, prosecutor of Sverdlovskiy Rayon, where it has remained a further 5 months. Criminal proceedings have still not been instituted against the embezzler, and the material loss inflicted on the state has not been compensated.

The Frunzenskiy Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration has been investigating the embezzlement of R22,000 at the 1 May Production Association since April 1979. The case has been submitted to six investigators, but the investigation is still not complete, and no measures have been adopted in recompense for the material loss.

Outrageous red tape has been tolerated by the prosecutor's office and internal affairs authorities in the investigation of other criminal cases involving embezzlement. In some of them the investigation has been under way for up to 2 years.

The republic's judicial authorities do not always make a high-minded evaluation of the criminal encroachments on socialist property, and the criminals are frequently handed down manifestly soft sentences. Thus, as chief of the silk cloth warehouse of the republic Tekstiltorg Trading Depot, Duyunova was for a long time involved in the embezzlement of commodity-material assets and in speculation. The judicial authorities (Comrade People's Judges Solomakha, Chernoknizhnaya and Shambetova) again examined criminal cases against her on four occasions and each time confined themselves to the minimum sentence. The criminal has now been sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

The Oktyabrskiy Rayon People's Court (Comrade Sapayev) sentenced Sotnikova, a large-scale speculator and embezzler of public property, to 3 years' imprisonment at labor. But on reexamination of this criminal case in the Pervomayskiy People's Court, Comrade Chernoknizhnaya gave the criminal a softer sentence.

Instances of red tape in the investigation of cases pertaining to embezzlement of socialist property are allowed to occur because the leaders of the republic MVD (Comrades Gabidulin and Tolonov) and the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office (Comrades Demichev and Bocharov) are failing to probe in depth the state of affairs in the fields of work to which they have been assigned, are failing to exercise the necessary supervision of the activity of the workers under their jurisdiction and have lowered exactingness toward them, have become reconciled to major shortcomings in the organization of investigatory work, are failing to emphatically put an end to abuses on the part of certain police and prosecutor's office workers, are displaying liberalism and a departmental approach and are failing to adopt proper measures to improve the style and work methods of the investigatory machinery.

Comrade Isakov, chief of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office Investigatory Administration, had inadequate knowledge of the state of affairs locally, is failing to exert a pronounced influence on an increase in the role of the investigatory machinery in the

fight against embezzlement, bribe-taking and speculation, does not take direct part personally in the investigation of criminal cases and frequently encourages the illegal conduct of certain investigators.

The republic Supreme Court (Comrade Dzhamashev) is not exercising due legality control of the work of the people's courts and is failing to ensure uniform application of the law in sentencing in cases involving embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Justice (Comrade Abakirov) is still inadequately directing the activity of the people's courts toward the timely and high-quality examination of cases involving embezzlement, bribe-taking and speculation, is raising insufficiently the educational role of court trials in the prevention of possible crimes and is failing to display high exactingness toward the people's judges.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has demanded that Comrade Demichev, prosecutor of the Kirgiz SSR; Comrade Gabidulin, minister of internal affairs of the republic; and members of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD boards adopt all measures to emphatically remove the shortcomings and red tape in the examination of criminal cases involving embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee sharply cited Comrade Tolonov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the republic, for superficial leadership of the activity of the investigatory administration.

Comrade Isakov, chief of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office Investigatory Administration, was dismissed for failure to ensure proper procedure in the investigation of cases involving embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation and to adopt measures to remove the serious shortcomings in the work of the investigatory machinery.

Comrade Orlov, prosecutor of Sverdlovskiy Rayon, was reprimanded for failure to ensure legality control by the prosecutor's office, allowing red tape in the examination of cases involving embezzlement of socialist property and failing to adopt measures to institute criminal proceedings against embezzlers of public property.

Comrade Dzhamashev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court, was cited for serious shortcomings in the application of the law in sentencing the guilty parties and Comrade Abakirov, minister of justice of the republic, was cited for inadequate supervision of the timely and high-quality examination in the republic's courts of cases involving embezzlement, bribe-taking and speculation.

Frunzenskiy Gorkom has instructed to examine the question of the party liability of Comrade Satkeyev, investigator for specially important cases of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office, and Comrade Dzhakipov, chief of the Sverdlovskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, for the red tape they have allowed to occur in the examination of criminal cases concerning the Chinar Cafe and the Frunze Tobacco Factory and failure to adopt measures to compensate for the material loss caused by the embezzlers, and of Comrades Chernoknizhnaya and Sapayev, chairmen of the people's courts of Pervomayskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayons, for breach of socialist legality in the examination of cases connected with embezzlement and speculation.

The Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Board was instructed to examine the question of the expediency of the continuation in office of Comrade Gorbatko, deputy chief of the MVD Investigatory Administration, and Comrade Investigators Akchurin and Tessman.

The workers of the Kirgiz SSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD authorities are obliged to fundamentally reorganize their work, respond sharply and scrupulously to all attempts to encroach on socialist property, ensure a strict and uncompromising struggle against

embezzlers, speculators and thieves and investigate criminal cases involving embezzlement of socialist property, bribe-taking and speculation in good time and at a high level of performance.

It is essential that obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms check out prior to 1 March 1982 the state of the fight of the law enforcement authorities for the complete preservation of socialist property and scrupulously examine the personal liability of each worker who has breached socialist legality; constantly monitor the activity of the law enforcement authorities with respect to the observance of socialist legality and law and order and fulfillment of the party's requirements with respect to the preservation of public property; and increase party influence among the workers of the law enforcement authorities, inculcate in them in every way possible a spirit of undeviating observance of party and state discipline and completely eradicate instances of red tape and abuses in investigatory matters. The primary party organizations must enhance the responsibility of the communists working for the prosecutor's office and of internal affairs, court and judicial authorities for the state of affairs in the areas of work assigned them.

ALIYEV AT MOSCOW CEREMONY HONORING AZERBAIJAN

WA291400 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 2

[AZERINFORM special correspondent report: "In the Unified Family of Fraternal Peoples. A Ceremonial Evening in the Central House of Architects"]

[Excerpts] Moscow. Soviet Azerbaijan, which since Great October has achieved tremendous transformations in socioeconomic development, is marching in the unified family of the fraternal Soviet peoples along the path to communism. A ceremonial evening in the cycle "An Indestructible Union" for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR. It took place in Moscow at the Central House of Architects.

The backdrop of the scene was the state flags of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR and banners bearing the soaring words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Azerbaijan Walks Tall."

The presidium was made up of CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee G.A. Aliyev; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosstroy Chairman I.T. Novikov; Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K.A. Khalilov; Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers G.N. Seidov; Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee secretaries Yu.N. Pugachev and G.A. Gasanov; First Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers S.B. Tatliyev; CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief A.D. Dmitriyev; First Secretary of the USSR Union of Architects Board A.T. Polyanskiy; Chairman of the USSR Union of Artists Board N.A. Ponomarev; CPSU Central Committee officials O.A. Koshkin, V.A. Rodioniv and V.I. Fedorov; CPSU Moscow City Council Secretary I.S. Ponomarev; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosstroy and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture G.N. Fomin; USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Ye.M. Chekharin; First Secretary of the USSR Union of Artists Board T.T. Salakhov; First Secretary of Krasnopresnensk Raykom P.F. Kozyrev-Dal; Scientific Secretary of the USSR Academy of Arts and chief architect for Moscow city M.V. Posokhin; Secretaries of the USSR Union of Architects Board G.V. Ilinskiy, A.V. Ryabushin and I.V. Shishkina; USSR peoples artists A.P. Kibalnikov and V.Ye. Tsigal; Chairman of the RSFSR Union of Architects Board A.G. Rochegov; Chairman of the Uzbek Union of Architects Board T.V. Kadyrova; eminent Soviet architects, artists, scientific and cultural figures; leading workers in production from Azerbaijan and representatives of the public in the capital.

The introductory speech for the ceremonial evening was made by First Secretary of the USSR Union of Architects Board and USSR state prize laureate A.T. Polyanskiy. Today, he said, we are holding a ceremonial evening devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR, an evening

of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and all the union republics. It gives us great pleasure to welcome to our Central House of Architects honored guests from Azerbaijan, led by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee G.A. Aliyev.

A.T. Polyanskiy gave his assurance that henceforth Soviet architects will devote all their efforts to the good of our beautiful motherland.

During the ceremonial evening, a speech was made by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee G.A. Aliyev, who was warmly greeted by those in attendance.

First of all, he said, I would like to thank the USSR Union of Architects for a fine initiative -- the organization of evenings devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and of each republic in this great union. We express our thanks for today's meeting devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR and bring to you and through you to the entire architectural community in our motherland's capital, Moscow, warm greetings from the Azerbaijani people and all workers in our republic.

With you, we are going through a very complex time. The international situation is becoming increasingly strained through the fault of the imperialist states, primarily the U.S. administration. We are also experiencing domestic difficulties, of which Leonid Ilich spoke at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. And in these conditions, thanks to the wise policy of the CPSU and the active and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the program aims of our party are being successfully implemented, the economic potential and defensive might of the motherland are being steadily consolidated, the international authority of the Soviet Union is being enhanced and the Leninist domestic and peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU is being consistently implemented.

During the years of soviet power, Comrade Aliyev went on to say, within the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR, Soviet Azerbaijan has achieved great successes. We celebrated the 61st anniversary of our republic with a sense of legitimate pride in the tremendous accomplishments achieved during this short period, historically speaking, in all fields of socioeconomic and cultural building.

The Azerbaijani people have an ancient history spanning many centuries, and in this history we consider as a milestone the unification of north Azerbaijan with Russia, which took place 170 years ago. This historic fact played a prominent part in the destiny of our people and its significance is truly inestimable. Azerbaijan gained access to Russian culture and Russian democratic thought and an opportunity to make use of the achievements of all European civilization. As part of Russia, Azerbaijan was actively involved in the revolutionary movement, and at the turn of the century Baku became one of the major proletarian centers in the country. The proletariat of Azerbaijan was in the leading ranks in the struggle against czarist autocracy, and soviet power was established in Baku just 6 days after the triumph of the revolutionary uprising in Petrograd. For the Azerbaijani people, as for all the peoples of our country and all progressive mankind, the October Revolution was the start of a new history, a new stage in the chronology of the world.

The formation on 30 December 1922 of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics after the victory of the Great October marks a most important stage in the history of all the peoples of our native country, including the Azerbaijani people. With you we are preparing to ceremonially mark the 60th anniversary of this great and indissoluble union. And it truly is great, because for the first time in the history of mankind, by the will of the Communist Party and the will our immortal leader and teacher V.I. Lenin, a union was formed that united all peoples into a single, multi-nation socialist state.

Together with the public of the capital, recently in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, we marked the 840th anniversary of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Gyandzhevi. Now, in these jubilee days, analyzing his creativity and very great literary heritage, we are involuntarily delighted by the fact that in the 12th century, in a situation of national oppression, exploitation and obscurantism, it was possible to create masterpieces that have enriched world civilization. The Azarbaijani people are rich in such outstanding personalities, both in literature and in art and science. But it was only under soviet power that they were able to evaluate at their worth such of their outstanding sons as the poets Nizami, Khagani, Fizuli and Nasimi, the architect Adzhemi Nakhichevan and others. Speaking figuratively, the many centuries of the Azerbaijani people's distinctive culture was woken from its slumbers under the banner of the Great October, and now they are making their own weighty contribution to the enrichment of the whole of the multi-nation Soviet literature, art and science. All this evokes in us a sense of joy in our rich past and in our present happy days.

As we move ahead to meet the 60th anniversary of the USSR, noting the unprecedented flourishing of each union republic, we turn our glance first of all to the great Lenin. The very great wisdom of our leader, along with other of his outstanding characteristics, were expressed in the development of a truly realistic, Marxist-Leninist nationalities policy. And the greatest service of our party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, is that Leninist national policy is being successfully pursued -- pursued with great tact, attention and concern for each people of our country, great or small, for each nation. All of this makes up the basis of the unity and brotherhood of our peoples, led by our older brother, the great Russian people.

I would like again to emphasize the great role of Russia and the Russian people in the destinies of all the nations of our multi-nation country, including all the accomplishments of the Azerbaijani people. And accordingly, while preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we express with a sense of love and gratitude our heartfelt thanks to the great Russian people for their outstanding intellect, staunch character, revolutionary spirit and highest humanism, for their selfless and sincere generosity, for everything they have done and are doing for the Azerbaijani people, just as they have for all the peoples of our great socialist motherland.

Comrade Aliyev went on to talk of the important role of literature and art, including architecture, in the spiritual life of the republic's workers. Taking advantage of this present meeting, he said, I would like to express our common sympathy with and respect for architecture, which is an important branch of human activity. It seems to us that architecture is that branch of the intellectual sphere that combines within itself the high aesthetic principles of our art and at the same time is of great social and national economic significance.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev included in the list of the most important trends capital construction. Undoubtedly, each of us understands that we should build in an economic way and with high durability and quality. It is to be desired that each new construction site have its own architectural features and that it exert a certain aesthetic effect, be it an industrial or agricultural enterprise or a social or cultural project, not to mention new housing developments.

Accordingly, in solving the main task of our society -- creativity -- architecture occupies an important place. In our socialist country, at the stage of developed socialism the most favorable conditions have been created for the embodiment of architectural concepts and imagination. Soviet architecture has absorbed into itself all that is best in world practice, together with the very rich heritage of Russian architecture. This is why we expect from Soviet architects new and talented compositions distinguished by their high level and worthy of our communist epoch.

An out-of-town session of the USSR Academy of Arts took place recently in Baku. It included an architectural section, which was welcomed with great satisfaction by the members. The question of the synthesis of architecture and the graphic arts was included among the very important problems discussed at the session.

And, of course, in Azerbaijan there are many remarkable architectural monuments. For example, the famous mausoleum built in the 12th century by the outstanding architect of the Middle Ages, Adzhemi Nakhichevan. Even today this unique monument is admired for its design and external appearance and the exceptional combination of the forms of architecture and graphic, applied art. Or take the Shirvanshakhov Palace, the famous Virgins' Tower, which has become the emblem of Baku.... Each of these edifices has its very own, inimitable appearance.

We think that the architects of our republic should take in their creativity an active position and strive to achieve maximum architectural expressiveness in each project that is constructed and create the same kinds of talented compositions as their eminent predecessors.

In conclusion, G.A. Aliyev again expressed warm thanks for the ceremonial evening devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR and for the attention given to the republic. He expressed his conviction that the meeting will promote the strengthening of the ties between the USSR Union of Architects and its counterpart in Azerbaijan and will play its part in the further development of the cultural and socioeconomic life of Azerbaijan during the 1980's in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of our great Leninist party.

In conclusion, a concert of the masters of art in Moscow and Azerbaijan was presented.

GRISHKYAVICHYUS REPORT TO LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM

LD181206 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0610 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Report by First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Petr Grishkyavichyus at the party Central Committee's plenum on 2 December 1981: "Intensify Production, Raise People's Well-Being" -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The main and most vivid line in our plans is to ensure a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being by stable and rapidly developing the national economy, stepping up scientific-technical progress and intensifying the economy, making a more rational use of the production potential, and saving by every means all kinds of stocks and improving labor productivity.

It is intended to increase the republic's national income during the 5-year period by 17 percent, industrial production by 23 percent and gross agricultural production (based on the yearly average) by 10 percent.

The part of national income destined for consumption will increase. The consumption fund itself in the republic is to increase in 1985, as compared with 1980, by 16.7 percent. Average monthly wages of the workers and employees in the national economy will increase by 11 percent and payments to collective farmers for their work in the socialized economy by nearly 20 percent. The retail goods turnover in the state and cooperative trade sector must increase in 1985 by 18 percent as compared with 1980. The average real per capita income will increase during the 5-year period in the republic by 14 percent. More than Rl.5 billion, or 3 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, is to be allocated for housing construction. 7.8 million square meters of housing are to be built. This will make it possible to improve the living conditions of roughly 600,000 people.

Thus the party and the state are accomplishing a great deal for the well-being of the people. However, there are many difficulties which were discussed at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. There are still interruptions in supplying the inhabitants with meat, milk products, cotton fabrics and some other goods. There is only one way to solve these and other problems: Increase production, labor productivity and the effectiveness of all the branches of the economy.

The republic's agricultural workers are facing great and complex tasks. As is known, the average annual grain yields on the farms of the social sector are to increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan to not less than to 3 million tons or 25 percent more than the average in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The average annual purchasing of animals and poultry from all categories of farms is to increase to 612,000 tons and of milk to 2,131,000 tons, or correspondingly six and five percent more than the average in 1976-80.

In the first year of the 5-year period the yields of some agricultural crops were higher than last year. On the average 248 quintals of sugar beet and 121 quintals of potatoes were obtained per hectare. Their total yields increased by over 1.5 times as compared with 1980. However, in some sectors we failed to fulfill tasks set for this year. The plan for the amassing of grain was fulfilled only by 76 percent. The situation in animal breeding is improving only slowly and therefore the fulfillment of the tasks for the sale of meat and milk to the state is lagging behind.

A very important means of harnessing the forces of nature is, as is known, land improvement. We have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal in this field. However, in order to obtain the necessary effect from the funds spent on land improvement, additional measures must be taken. It is essential everywhere to maintain and use properly systems of improvement to work the soil well, apply maximum quantities of organic and mineral fertilizers and to cultivate the most fertile varieties of agricultural crops. Unfortunately, many heads and agricultural experts do not pay due attention to this important work.

It is essential to speak separately about the use of fertilizers. This is very important because it is not expected to increase the supply of mineral fertilizers substantially within the next few years.

There can be no talk about a reduction of the number of animals, especially of cows. But according to data on November the number of cows in (Mazeikiaskiy) Rayon decreased by 3 percent. The number of cows has decreased also in (Anyksciaskiy) and (Silalskiy) Rayons. The fact that in some rayons the weight of animals which are being sold has decreased cannot be justified.

Of course, in developing social production above all, the potentialities of the inhabitants' auxiliary homesteads must be used to the maximum.

The republican draft plan for economic and social development in the new 5-year plan provides for the production of R19.5 billion worth of consumer goods, or nearly 20 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. Of course, special place is allocated for the increase of the production of the main food products and an improvement in their supply to the population.

Some accusations must be made against the heads of trade. Why are poor-quality products and those not in demand being accepted?

The workers of trade and consumer services in 10 months have sold products worth R60 million in excess of plan and rendered consumer services worth almost R900,000.

The most important projects in the republic to be completed in the 11th 5-Year Plan are: the Ignalina atomic power station, first capacities at the (Kaisiadorys) pumped storage power station and at the third thermal power station in Vilnius, and the second section of the Mazekiai oil refinery. During the 5-year period we must double the generation of electric power.

The 5-year plan provides for a dynamic development of the republic's industry. The absolute growth of industrial output will be much higher than in the previous 5-year period. Labor productivity is to increase in the 5-year period by 17.5 percent and not less than 4/5 of the growth of industrial output must be achieved thanks to this as compared with 68 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The plan for 1982 provides for a 3.7 percent increase in industrial production. The average annual growth of production in the first 2 years of the 5-year period will constitute not less than 4.2 percent and will correspond with the average annual rate of growth provided for by the 5-year plan.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan we post the task of reducing the number of manual workers by over 11,000 or twice as many as were actually reduced in the previous 5-year period. This task must be regarded as a minimum.

The republic's scientific-technical potential makes possible a high standard solution of many basic problems concerning the development of the economy. Unfortunately, it must be said today that in many cases research as yet does not achieve new and original solutions valuable in practical and scientific aspects. This means that state funds are being wasted for nothing.

The work of industry this year is to be positively assessed. The 10-month plan for gross output, the marketing of products and the output of the most important articles was exceeded. Labor productivity increased by 3.7 percent. Eighty-six percent of the growth of production were obtained thanks to this. At the same time it must be stated that some enterprises fail to fulfill their plans.

Capital investments from all the sources of finance will increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan by 10 percent and the volume of building and assembly work will remain roughly on the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Great tasks are posed in the current 5-year period for rural builders. It is intended to allocate roughly R4.2 billion for the development of the agrarian-industrial complex, or more than 50 percent of all investments. Capital investment is also increased for branches producing consumer goods.

As compared with the previous 5-year period capital investment for the construction of houses is increased in the republic by three percent. Allocations for the construction of houses in the countryside will increase by 40 percent.

But the 10-month plan for capital investment and building and assembly work was not fulfilled. Great concern is caused by the lagging behind in the handing over for occupancy and operation of dwelling houses, preschool children's institutions, objects of health service and communal economy.

UKRAINIAN PRESIDENT AFFIRMS FRATERNITY

WA191422 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 25 December publishes on page 2 a 3,000-word article by O.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, entitled "The Vivifying Force of Fraternity." In the article Vatchenko recounts the progress and triumphs of the Ukrainian Republic since the October Revolution and speaks of the "great and responsible tasks that lay ahead." Vatchenko atrributes the achievements of the republic to the "leadership of the party, relying on the support of the Russian and other peoples" and the "triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU," as well as to the "industrious, skilled hands of Ukrainian workers and farmers." The workers of the Soviet Ukraine, says Vatchenko, hold "particularly ardent feelings for the great Russian people," and the Ukrainian people "do not imagine their own future apart from the single motherland, without solidarity with the Russian people."

In resolving the important tasks that lay ahead the soviets of peoples deputies on all levels play an important role, Vatchenko states. The rights and authority of the soviets in guiding economic and social development, he affirms, have been expanded in recent years. These rights and authority must be fully exploited in resolving urgent tasks, particularly in the service sector, provisioning, and quantity of consumer goods. Vatchenko also briefly mentions "unresolved problems" in the coal, metallurgical, and construction industries, and in agriculture. He concludes on a positive note, stating that the people "do not begrudge their efforts but demonstrate to the whole world the vitality of their state and the socialist order."

PARTY VETERANS RECEIVE 50 YEARS' SERVICE BADGE

Shcherbitskiy Presents Awards

WA191427 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 30 December publishes on page one a 500-word RATAU article reporting Ukrainian CP First Secretary Shcherbitskiy's presentation of the 50 years' service decoration to a group of party veterans on 29 December. Shcherbitskiy delivered a short congratulatory speech, mentioning Brezhnev's receipt of the same award on 29 October. According to the article, the award ceremony was also attended by Ukrainian Politburo members A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, and candidate member Ya. P. Pogrebnyak.

Romanov Makes Presentation

PM131053 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Presentation to Veterans of '50 Years CPSU Membership' Insignia"]

[Excerpts] At the Smolnyy Institute yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, presented "50 Years' CPSU Membership" insignia to a group of Leningrad party veterans.

G.V. Romanov warmly congratulated the veterans and wished them good health, prosperity and successes in the communist education of working people. During the talks which took place G.V. Romanov described the Leningrad party organization's work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

NEW UZBEK CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED

WA151500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 December publishes on page one a 50-word report of an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree naming Georgiy Georgiynovich Isayev the new minister of the construction materials industry. The decree was signed by the chairmen and secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 21 December in Tashkent.

NEW UZBEK STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

WA151530 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 24 December publishes on page one a 50-word report of an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree naming Mavlyan Igamberdyyev as the new chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The decree was signed by the chairman and secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Tashkent on 23 December.

PARTY MEETINGS CONVENE IN KHOREZM, SAMARKAND

GF171115 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting was organized by Khorezmskaya Oblast's party organizations' most active members today. The participants reviewed last year's results and tasks of communists and all the oblast's workers emerging from the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions issued by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at that plenum.

The meeting recommended the assimilation of new methods of industrial production, the conservation of electrical power, the promotion of labor productivity and the spread of socialist emulation in the oblast. The meeting adopted socialist pledges for 1982.

Comrade Khudaybergenov, Korezmskiy Obkom first secretary, addressed the meeting with a report.

At the same time, a meeting of the most active members of the Samarkand party organizations was held today. The participants reviewed work results of the oblast's enterprises and organizations during 1981, party organizations' tasks, and the activities of the Komsomol and economic organs in light of the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations.

Those who addressed the meeting noted that party committees have been paying more attention to promoting the leading role of communists. The meeting issued recommendations aimed at promoting the ferrous metallurgical industry, the cotton cleaning industry and the fodder concentration industry in the oblast. The participants also called on party organizations to do more to further develop transport, communications, trade and food services.

The meeting adopted socialist pledges for 1982.

LEADERSHIP BODIES GREET AUTONOMOUS OBLAST

PM151231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To the Karachayevo-Cherkesskiy Obkom and the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Karachayevo-Cherkesia on the 60th anniversary of the formation of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought the peoples of Karachayevo-Cherkesia liberation from social and national oppression and opened up extensive opportunities for all-round economic and cultural development. Under the Communist Party's leadership and with the fundamental assistance of all the country's peoples, the working people of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast have achieved great successes in economic and cultural building and in increasing the people's well-being over the last 60 years. Chemical, metalworking, mining, food and other sectors of industry have been created from scratch in the oblast and are being developed steadily. Radical transformations have taken place in agriculture, which has become technically well-equipped and highly developed. Skilled cadres have emerged in the oblast among workers, kolkhoz members and the engineering, technical and creative intelligentsia. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture and health care. The well-being of working people in the cities and countryside is increasing constantly.

The all-round flourishing of the material and spiritual life of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast's working people is vivid evidence of the great vitality of the socialist social and state system and the triumph of the Communist Party's wise Leninist nationalities policy and the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the great Soviet land.

The oblast's noteworthy holiday is being marked at a time when our party and all the Soviet people are working with great patriotic enthusiasm on the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. Workers in all sectors of the oblast's national economy, under the leadership of the oblast party organization, scaled new heights in economic and cultural building in the 10th 5-Year Plan and are fighting persistently to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and to further develop the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers are firmly confident that the communists and all working people of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast, fulfilling party and government decisions and guided by the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches, will continue to work selflessly for our motherland's benefit and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our multinational state and to the great cause of communist building.

Long live Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast!

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of communist building in our country!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO BUILDERS

WA191509 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 30 December publishes on page one a 1,000-word RATAU article describing an awards ceremony held on 29 December in honor of the builders, architects and sculptors who distinguished themselves in the construction in Kiev of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45. Ukrainian CP First Secretary V. Shcherbitskiy presented the awards and delivered a short speech. Shcherbitskiy stated that the memorial complex is a "symbol of eternal gratitude of the Ukrainian people to its native Leninist party" and carries "important significance in the education of workers and, first of all, the young generation in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and the Leninist friendship of peoples of our great multinational motherland."

ALIYEV AT EXHIBIT HONORING BREZHNEV, 18TH ARMY

WA061500 [EditorialReport] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 December publishes on page one a 1,300-word report of a festive occasion on the opening of an exhibition honoring the 18th Army and its political department chief, L.I. Brezhnev. Candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev; as well as other members of the Buro; was a guest of the veterans on 15 December at the museum exhibit opening.

Director Salimov spoke of the triumphs of the 18th Army and of the achievements of Brezhnev.

Aliyev visited the museum and then conversed with the veterans, praising them for their important role and speaking of Brezhnev's accomplishments both then and now. He also asked the veterans to remember and propagandize the glories of the Soviet military.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT CLOSING OF COURSE SERIES

WA061430 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian publishes on 16 December on page 2 a 400-word report of the completion of a series of interrepublic courses designed to raise the qualifications of leading party and soviet workers. At the closing of the courses for agricultural raykom first secretaries from Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G. Aliyev presented a lengthy speech.

It was mentioned that lectures and papers had been delivered to the participants by several Azeri party officials, including Second Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Yu.N. Pugachev, Secretary G.A. Gasanov and others as well as members of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and various agricultural departments.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV IN STEPANAKERT 15 JAN

LD151832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The working people of Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast have pledged to increase the volume of industrial production by almost 12.5 percent. The participants at a meeting of the oblast's party-economic aktiv, which was held in Stepanakert today, stated that high targets are also mapped out for the production and sale to the state of agricultural produce. Candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Aliyev made a speech at the meeting.

LATVIA'S VOSS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

PM150959 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURANAYA GAZETA in Russian on 1 January publishes on page 10 a 4,500-word interview by correspondent Georgiy Tselms with A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, under the headline "Time of Creation, Time of Exploits." Discussing the depletion of manpower resources and the part played by demographic factors in the Latvian economy, Voss deplores the increase in one-child families and then turns to a discussion of the role of automation in production. Then, on the subject of workers' training and their participation in production management, Voss states: "When we are speaking of the democratization of production management we must also bear in mind the expansion of the rights of the labor collective and the increase in enterprises' autonomy. Today this is dictated not only by the social, political and ideological goals of our society but also by purely economic requirements." Voss also answers questions on discrepancies between the fixed capital and wages on different farms in the republic, pointing out that some farms receive preferential treatment. The solution to the problem, he suggests, is to be found in the formation of rayon associations. The final part of the interview discusses moral issues arising from production relations as depicted in literature and the media.

NEW TRUCKS SUPPLIED FOR SIBERIAN GAS PIPELAYING

LD181026 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- New technology for the builders of trunk gas pipelines is being supplied to western Siberia. Following pipe layers, made for the Siberian gas workers by a factory in Sterlitamak (the Volga area), the first shipment of special transport vehicles for large-bore tubes welded into sections has arrived here. The latter machines are manufactured by an engineering plant in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan (a Soviet Caucasian republic).

The new vehicles are based on the chassis of heavy-duty cross-country trucks. They easily carry pipes across wild terrain in Siberia and have pipe-handling machinery.

Many Soviet plants produce up-to-date high-capacity technology for the builders of Siberian gas pipelines. During the next four years over 20,000 kilometres of pipelines linking the north of the Tyumen region with the central areas of the USSR will be built.

The building of gas pipelines between western Siberia and the central USSR at priority rates is explained by the fact that the targets for the current five-year period (1981-1985) call for increasing the share of Siberian gas in the national gas output from 33 to 54 percent. The world's largest gasfield at Urengo alone is expected to yield 250-270 billion cubic metres of gas a year by the end of the five-year period. High-capacity gas pipelines are built to ensure that consumers get this vast amount of natural fuel.

Soviet industry is using natural gas on an ever growing scale. Over 90 percent of the Soviet steel output and 95 percent of the country's mineral fertilizers are produced with the use of gas. Four-fifths of the Soviet population use household gas at the world's lowest pay rate of 0.5 rouble per month per family of three. In addition, Soviet gas is exported to socialist countries and to Western Europe.

PRAVDA GIVES DETAILS OF COSMOS-1332 ORBIT

PM181655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Cosmos-1332 in Flight"]

[Text] On 12 January 1982 Cosmos-1332, the latest artificial earth satellite, was launched in the Soviet Union.

Scientific apparatus designed to continue space research has been installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.1 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 275 km;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 218 km;

Inclination of orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

In addition to scientific apparatus the satellite carries a radio system for precision measurement of orbital elements and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting data to earth from the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally. A coordination computing Center is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN GLASS DISCOVERY -- Scientists at the Armenian Science Institute have discovered how to extract a substance called (deoxid), from which they have been able to produce glass. The initial sample of this glass has been sent to the Leningrad Scientific Institute, where it has been examined. The new glass will be used for optical purposes. The (deoxid) has been extracted from mineral deposits in the Armenian SSR. It has a high level of heat resistance. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82 GF]